REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES

1940

ALLAHABAD:
SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA
1941

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SUPERINTENDENT, PRINTING AND STATIONERY, UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA

1941

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Dated Lucknow, September 9, 1941

RESOLUTION

READ :

The report on the administration of the Police in the United Provinces for the year 1940.

OBSERVATIONS :

Although the monsoon was a little capricious in certain areas, agricultural conditions over the province as a whole did not depart to any large extent from normal standards. Crops were reasonably good and prices fairly steady. The war was the dominating feature, overshadowing all else, but fortunately India did not experience its more direct results.

The story of growing communal and sectarian tension, of political agitation in its less attractive forms and of the succession of riots and strikes, which has made the annual reports of recent years such gloomy reading, is happily not so conspicuous a feature of the report for 1940. It is a welcome change to note that, with the exception of the Lucknow disturbances at *barawafat*, there was no serious communal riot in any of the cities of the province, though less serious riots were still far more common than they ought to be in the rural areas. Politically the year was quiet. The most important event was the start of the *satyagraha* campaign in October. It had little effect on the administration of the police as its scope was very restricted up till the end of the year.

Although the 1939 crime figures revealed considerable increase on those of 1938, the fact that the increase was largely during the earlier part of the year, afforded ground for the hope that the steady increase of recent years had at least been checked. The Governor is glad to note that this hope has been fulfilled by the substantial decrease in cognizable crime

in 1940, which is clearly shown by the graphs which form a new and welcome feature of this report. Although, however, the 1940 figures are appreciably less than those of 1938 and 1939, they are still higher than those of any other year since 1930. This shows that there is still a considerable amount of leeway to be made up. The decrease is shared by all forms of serious crime though in the case of dacoity it is more apparent than real since the 1939 figure included 200 dacoities which were due to communal rioting and not the work of professionals.

The dacoity position is still unsatisfactory inasmuch as there has been little decrease in the activities of professional gangs, while the number of armed dacoities showed a very considerable increase. Steps were taken during the year to tighten up the administration of the Arms Act, but it is doubtful whether this will have any material effect on the number of arms which find their way into the hands of professional criminals. The necessity of keeping up a relentless campaign against these enemies of society cannot be over-emphasized. The Governor desires to express his appreciation of the assistance which the Police have received in this campaign from the authorities of the Gwalior, Dholpur and Bharatpur States and the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

There was a satisfactory decrease of about 20 per cent. in cases of robbery, but reports of murder fell only from 1,499 to 1,275 which is still an unusually high figure. The Inspector-General's report contains an interesting analysis of the motives of these murders. The percentage of conviction in murder cases showed a satisfactory increase in the province as a whole but revealed large variations between district and district. The number of riots reported fell by 477 while the percentage of convictions rose from 16 to 20 per cent. Burglaries showed a large drop, from 37,314 in 1939 to 30,300, which was no doubt partly, if not wholly, due to more vigorous action under the preventive sections.

The Governor is pleased to observe that there was a marked increase from 14·6 and 15·2 per cent. in 1938 and 1939 to 19·1 per cent. in 1940 in the proportion of convictions to actual reports. This is probably a reflection of the larger amount of time which the Police were able to devote to detection and investigation.

The steady increase in motor traffic has been making considerable demands on the Police and providing them with new problems. The Mobile Traffic Patrol which was formed

in the Meerut Division has proved its value and the Governor has recently sanctioned the formation of three more Patrols with headquarters at Aligarh, Cawnpore and Allahabad. Additions to the force for traffic duties cannot be indefinitely delayed.

The Anti-Corruption Department was placed directly under the Inspector General of Police during the year. Its services are at the disposal of all departments of Government and it has been kept fully employed. The Governor agrees with the Inspector General that it is serving a useful purpose. In the Police Force itself the campaign against corruption was vigorously sustained and 104 officials were dismissed or reduced for this offence as compared with 63 in the previous year.

War conditions added considerably to the work of the Criminal Investigation Department. Subversive forces became more active and dangerous, while the control of foreigners and the need for a constant watch for possible enemy agents and "fifth column" activities made heavy calls on the department and demanded a considerable increase of staff. The Governor is glad to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the manner in which the Criminal Investigation Department has tackled these new problems and discharged the heavy burden of work falling upon it.

The most important development in the Police organization in 1940 was the creation of the Military Police consisting of six companies with a total strength of approximately 1,250, with headquarters at Sitapur, where Government were fortunate in being able to purchase military barracks from the Central Government. Since the close of the year this force has on more than one occasion shown its ability to control situations which the ordinary Police Force would have found it impossible to deal with without military aid.

The Governor regrets to note that seven Police officers lost their lives in the execution of their duty during the year. He desires to express his sympathy with the bereaved families.

The conditions during the year were unusual. Most of the difficulties which in recent years were regular features of the Annual Police Report—widespread communal disturbances, labour troubles, political agitation and the like—were either absent or present only in a modified form. On the other hand, the war created new problems and made new demands on the Police such as the supervision of foreigners

and " fifth column " activities, provision of guards for vulnerable points, the creation of trained reserves against possible emergencies, verification of the characters of military recruits and other new duties. The Governor wishes to place on record his appreciation of the way in which the Police Force, first under Mr. Horton and then under Mr. Inglis, as Inspector General, responded to the numerous calls made upon it. He noted the names of those officers whose services have been specially commended.

Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Inspector General of Police.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *United Provinces Gazette.*

By order of the Governor,

R. F. MUDIE,

Chief Secretary to Government,

United Provinces.

CONTENTS

Report on the Administration of the Police of the United Provinces, 1940

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

1. War re-actions continued to dominate the general situation. The collapse of France and the successes secured by the Axis Powers in Europe resulted in a short period of panic in this Province. For a time there was a run on banks and a brief spell of local profiteering ensued but confidence was quickly reborn.

The expansion of war work in factories has brought great prosperity to workers in the industrial centres of Cawnpore and Shahjahanpur and it is probable that labour will continue to benefit. A strike lasting four months occurred in the Tobacco Factory at Saharanpur and there were minor strikes of little importance in other towns.

Although the monsoon was erratic in certain districts, crops, on the whole, were satisfactory. Prices remained above normal but reached a more reasonable figure than that which ruled shortly after the outbreak of war.

Communal tension with a political background continued to flourish. There were no communal riots of a very serious nature in cities, with the exception of one at Ghaziabad during Ram Lila, but tension between the two major communities appears to have become more acute in rural areas where a large number of communal fights occurred. Elaborate arrangements had to be made by the Police during all major religious festivals. The Sunni-Shia dispute in Lucknow remained unsettled. During Barawafat the Police in Lucknow had to open fire on seven occasions to restore order. The rapidly increasing Sikh infiltration in the Western districts continued to attract attention.

Congress started its anti-war *satyagraha* in October but this seemed to have little effect on the Province as a whole beyond raising problems of jail accommodation and causing extra work for an already heavily-worked Police Force.

The rapid and large increase of population in the Province has made it necessary to re-consider the existing strength of Civil Police cadres particularly in Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Meerut, Saharanpur and Shahjahanpur. Certain formal proposals are at present being considered by Government.

The morale of the Police tended to improve in proportion as public discipline, which had steadily deteriorated to a very low ebb in 1939, began to return to normal.

PART II

CRIME

True cognizable crime

2. The total number of cases reported both to the Police and to courts during 1940 was 84,433 compared with 97,965 in 1939. Graph no. 1 shows the annual number of true cases reported to the Police since 1923. Included in this graph is the annual percentage of convictions to the number of cases reported. With a return to less harassing conditions it would appear that the Police were able to investigate more thoroughly and, therefore, with better results.

All districts report a decrease in crime except Dehra Dun, Allahabad, Hamirpur and Lucknow. These districts report very slight increases over the figures for 1939.

The following shows the number of crimes reported for each 10,000 of population:

Lucknow	46
Cawnpore	42
Dehra Dun	37
Jhansi	27
Benares	26
Agra	26

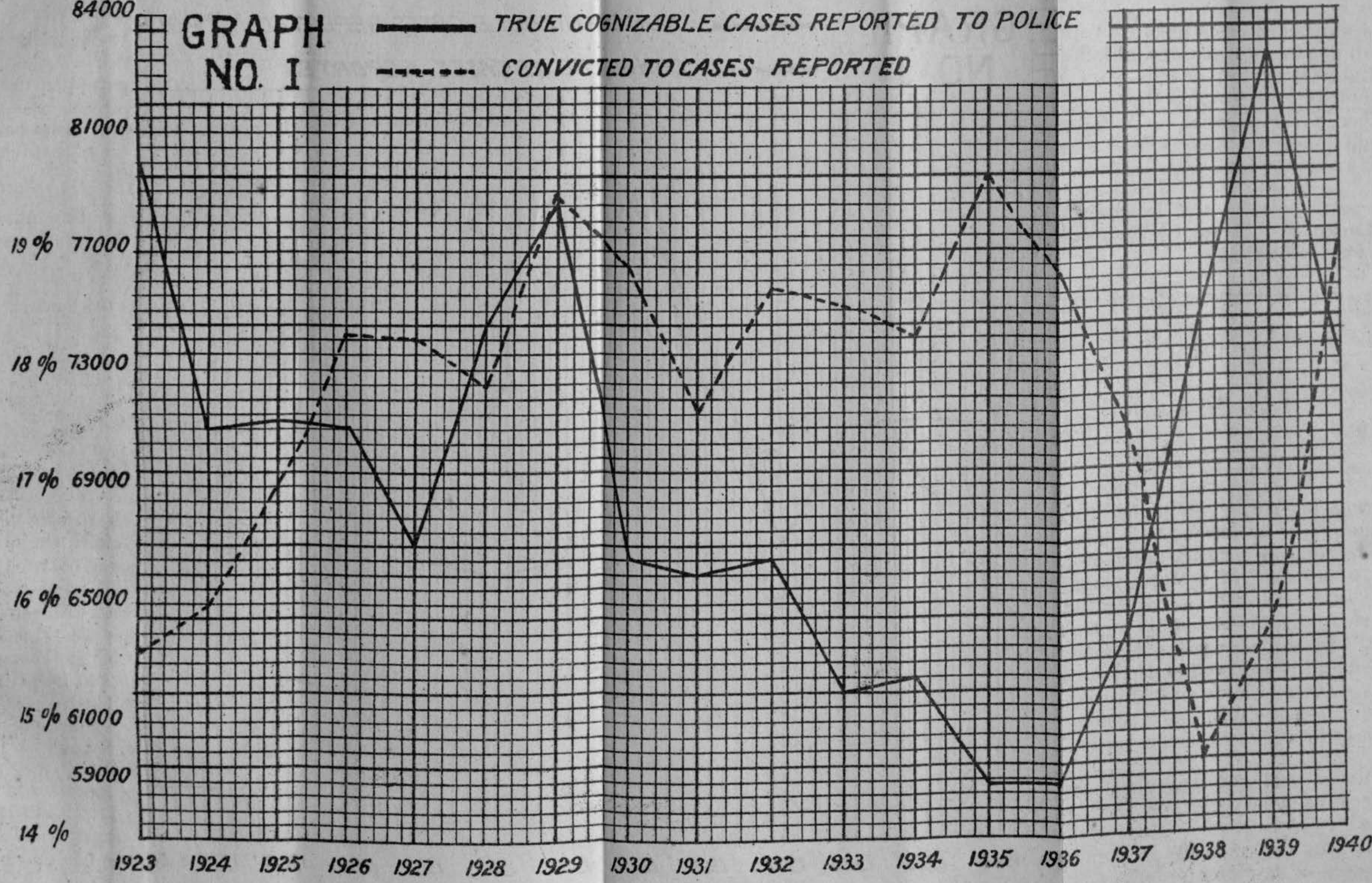
All other districts 25 or less than 25.

Comparing graph no. 1 with graph no. 4 which includes prices of agricultural produce, it is interesting to note how much the prices of food grains seem to influence burglary and theft (classes of crime contributing roughly 70 per cent. of the total cognizable crime reported). The years 1937, 1938, and 1939 were peculiar and although prices rose somewhat, crime soared considerably higher than the prices of food grains warranted. During these years the morale of the Police Force was severely tested and it may well be that statistics in 1938 (the least successful year in investigation for several years) and in 1939 (when the largest amount of crime since 1923 was reported), were due to the many extraneous pressures brought to bear on the Police Force.

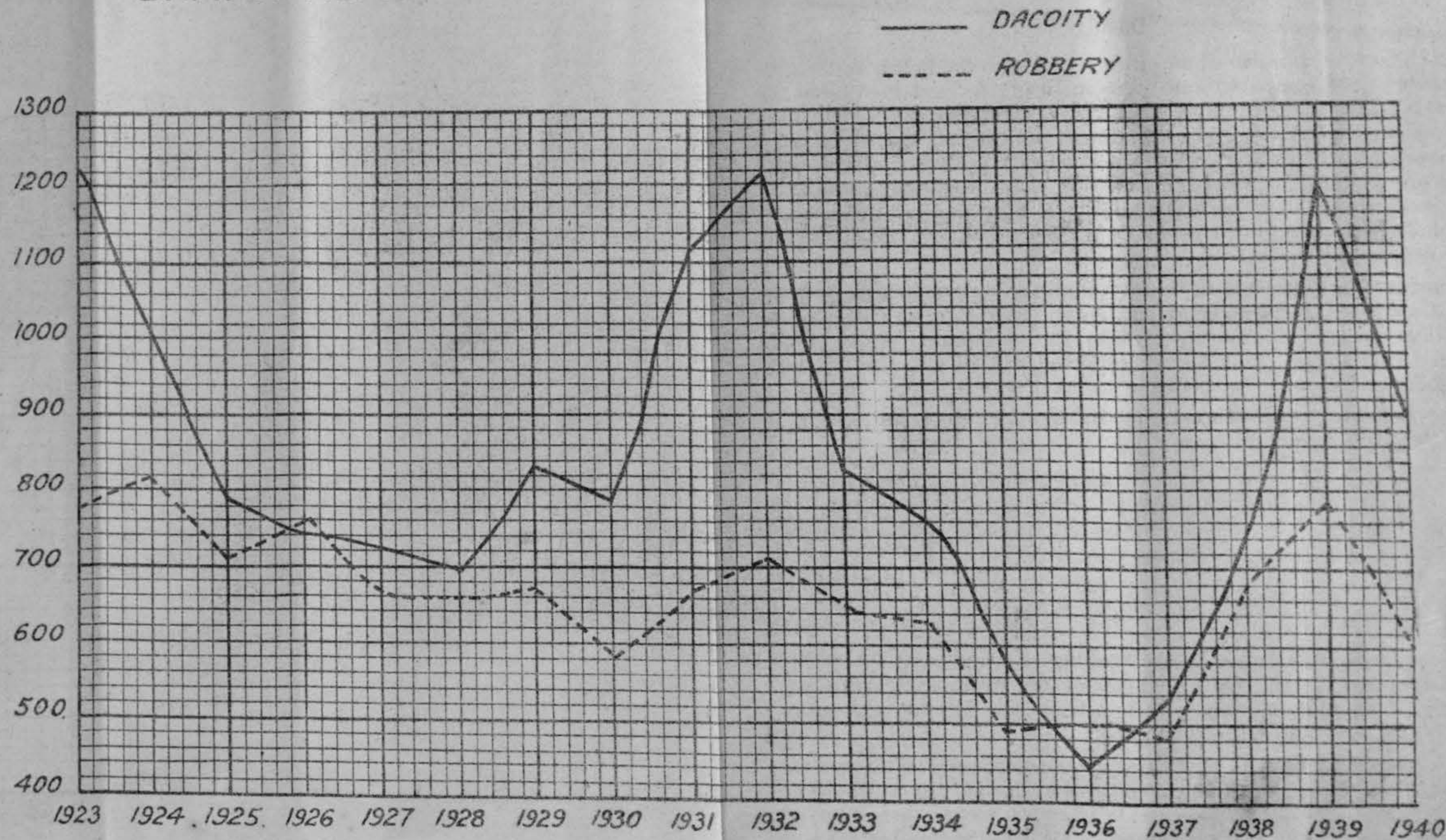
Cases falling under public nuisances and under special and local laws which are declared to be cognizable rose from 71,222 in 1938 and 77,436 in 1939 to 81,308 in 1940. The significance of these figures is not obvious but they may indicate an improvement in disciplinary action by the forces of law and order.

Non-cognizable crime

3. Reports of non-cognizable cases increased from 140,345 in 1939 to 156,776 in 1940. Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the Police rose from 76,501 to 94,431. The following will


GRAPH
NO. I
TRUE COGNIZABLE CASES REPORTED TO POLICE
CONVICTED TO CASES REPORTED
84000
81000
19 % 77000
18 % 73000
17 % 69000
16 % 65000
15 % 61000
59000
14 %
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940

GRAPH NO. 2.


DACOITY
ROBBERY
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
1939
1940

show the number of non-cognizable cases during each of the last eight years :

1933	152,147
1934	146,489
1935	150,057
1936	155,509
1937	135,048
1938	125,511
1939	140,345
1940	156,776

Dacoity

4. The total number of dacoities reported to the Police and courts in 1940 was 899 compared with 1,208 in 1939. As explained below the figures for 1939 included more than 200 cases of dacoity which were due to communal rioting. The volume of professional dacoity reported is, therefore, little less than that of real dacoity in 1939. Graph no. 2 shows the annual number of dacoity cases reported since 1923. It is noticeable that periods of political agitation and communal tension appear closely connected with increases in dacoity and in other crimes of violence.

Considerable decreases in dacoity cases are reported from Budaun, Etah, Cawnpore, Benares, Ghazipur, Basti, Rae Bareilly, Jhansi and Partabgarh. In 1939 due mostly to the communal riots which occurred in Benares, that district reported 229, of which many were only technical cases. In 1940 the number was 3.

The following table shows the distribution of house and road dacoities, armed and unarmed :

	House dacoities		Road dacoities	
	Armed	Unarmed	Armed	Unarmed
1938	329	249	9	100
1939	401	484	23	204
1940	445	266	38	110

The progressive increase in the number of cases in which dacoits carried firearms is the most obvious feature of these figures. The majority of such cases was reported from the Meerut, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Lucknow and Hardoi districts.

It is interesting to note that arms are seldom used in the eastern districts of the Province, although villagers in this part of the Province do not hesitate to resort to violence as is shown by the large number of riots reported. The following statement shows the number of cases of dacoities in which arms were used in districts in the Western Range and in the Eastern Range for the past three years :

	1938	1939	1940
Western Range	86	126	159
Eastern Range	17	29	24

In this connexion it might be noted that there are in the Western Range, with its population of about 10 million people, 19,110 gun licences compared with 11,828 licences in the Eastern Range with its population of about 17 millions.

I append some extracts from the reviews of Range Deputy Inspectors General. Owing to the creation of an extra range and to a consequent regrouping of districts comparative statistics in the various areas are not available and the following notes are, therefore, a little disjointed.

The Deputy Inspector General, Western Range (Mr. F. S. Young), notes that the continuance of a high level of dacoity in the Meerut division was the outstanding feature of his statistics. Th Meerut district was very heavily exploited but as, the Deputy Inspector General remarks, "Anyone with long experience of the Western Range knows that Meerut apparently cannot be rendered immune from dacoity."

By the end of the year, however, it is clear that the general situation had greatly improved. Many outlaws had been rounded up, several Police officers being awarded medals for gallantry in conducting these operations.

In the Agra division, it is noted that though there was an increase of dacoity, it was not marked, and that, thanks again to several gallant encounters between the police and dacoits, the general situation remained steady.

The Deputy Inspector General records his grateful appreciation of the assistance received from the Police Forces of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bharatpur States which contributed largely to the maintenance of tranquility on a sometimes-troubled border line.

The Jhansi Division—formerly included in the Western Range—was finally transferred to the Southern Range at the end of the year.

In the early part of 1940, it appeared that outlaws were receiving assistance and encouragement from political gansgters and underground subversive organizations but by the end of the year, the general situation had greatly improved.

The willing and efficient co-operation of State Police Forces in the Bundelkhand Agency was much appreciated.

In the Central Range, which now comprises the Lucknow, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions, there was a slight decrease, though the Lucknow and Hardoi districts each reported decided increases.

The Deputy Inspector General (Mr. E. C. Robinson) notes the unusual criminal activities of the Pasis in Oudh and the vulnerability of the Hardoi-Farrukhabad border. He is able to report decided improvement in both areas but very rightly comments on the fact that the main gang leaders were still at large at the end of the year.

In the Rohilkhand Division, although there was a drop in dacoity returns, the area covering the marches of the Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts was already showing signs of the serious situation which has since arisen in that area.

The Deputy Inspector General comments on the high proportion of cases in which firearms were used by dacoits (143 out of 228) and on the fact that outbreaks of dacoity are most obvious along district boundaries. This fact, probably not peculiar to the Central Range, stresses the necessity for improved co-ordination of effort between District Police Forces, and suggests the thought that the time has come for the creation of some form of crime information bureaux as auxiliaries to the Investigation Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

In the course of a very interesting review of dacoity in his range, the Deputy Inspector General, Southern Range (Mr. Measures), notes that, taking the newly constituted range as a whole, dacoity decreased slightly from the high figure of 1939.

Unusual criminal activity by Pasis on the Partabgarh-Allahabad borders is a feature of the year. Considerable improvement had been effected by the end of the year and the Deputy Inspector General remarks—"In this area the utility of temporary outposts for dealing with dacoity, as well as with other crime, has been amply demonstrated."

A greatly improved situation is reported at the close of the year in the Rae Bareli and Unao districts.

The Deputy Inspector General remarks that the creation of a whole-time post of superintendent of police for the rural area of the Cawnpore district, has had a markedly good effect on serious crime in that district, and it seems clear that the division of work between the senior and the additional superintendents in this district must be organized on a territorial basis.

Much excellent work resulted from well co-ordinated action by the Unao and Cawnpore Police and the lucky capture of the very dangerous "*killer*" Kandhai Singh, by the Etawah Police put a stop to a long series of outrages.

The deeply scarred riverain tract along the banks of the Chambal and Jumna rivers has always been the resort of dangerous outlaws but the Deputy Inspector General is able to report that during 1940 dacoity was comparatively infrequent in this area.

Bundelkhand districts present problems of their own. State and provincial borders are inextricably entwined, and outlaws find it easy to escape pursuit. Generally speaking the dacoity situation was normal in this area and the assistance afforded by the Political Agent at Nowgong and the State forces under his supervision is gratefully acknowledged.

The E stern Range reports a decrease of 62 per cent. in the dacoity during 1940, mainly on account of the decrease in "communal riot dacoity" in Benares City, and the Deputy Inspector General (Mr. G. Waddell), reporting on the Gorakhpur division, remarks—

> "It is a peculiarity of this part of the Province that most of the dacoity is not professional. Novice gangs can be and are commonly raised in villages at the shortest notice and go out armed with no more deadly weapon than *lathi* or spear. In only one of

the 53 dacoity cases of Gorakhpur district reported in 1940 was a firearm carried. Villagers have not, for this reason, the same fear of dacoits as in the west of the Province. In no fewer than 22 of the Gorakhpur dacoities did villagers arrive for assistance and in 4 they actually effected arrests. Dacoity was unknown in Gorakhpur Division before the beginning of the present century."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Eastern Range, also comments on the vulnerability of those areas of this province which march with inhabited areas of the Kingdom of Nepal, but he adds that the most cordial relations exist between the authorities on both sides of the border.

Robbery

5. The number of robberies reported fell from 752 in 1939 to 604 in 1940. Robbery appears to be influenced by the same conditions which affect dacoity, though the effect is less marked as is seen in graph no. 2.

Districts showing large decreases are Bareilly, Saharanpur, Cawnpore and Benares. Cawnpore with 58 cases had considerably more than other districts.

The following cases are of interest :

(1) *Dehra Dun*—A goods lorry on the Hardwar-Dehra Dun road was held up at the point of a pistol by five men.

(2) *Cawnpore*—Two youths armed with revolvers fired at the Treasurer of the General Post Office who was entering his office with Rs.20,000. Two constables and one outsider displayed considerable bravery in disarming and arresting the assailants.

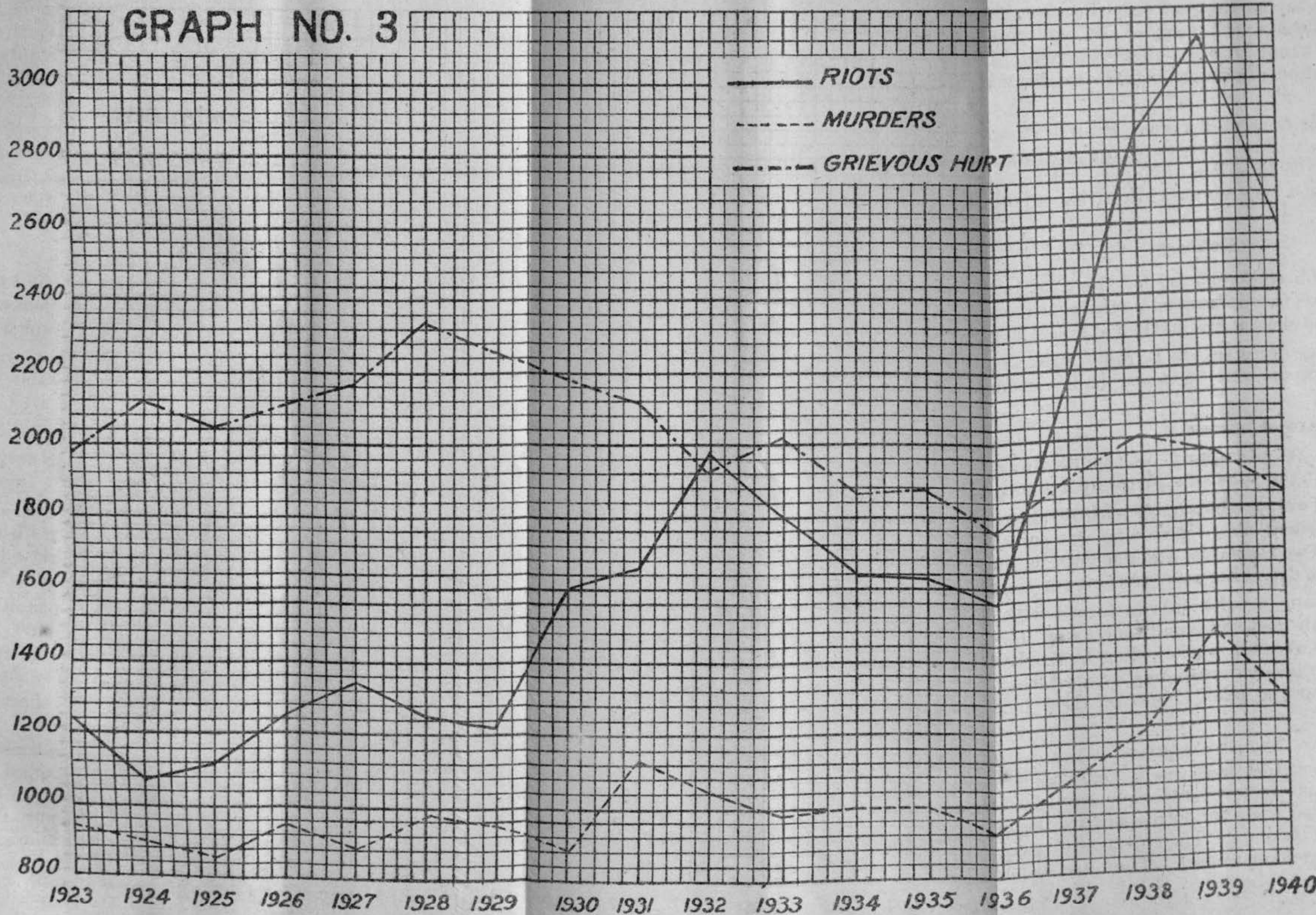
(3) *Benares*—Young revolutionaries armed with pistols held up the staff of a Sub-Post Office and took away Rs.1,400. One of the accused was arrested while hiding in the Benares Hindu University. Two others unfortunately escaped from the Benares lock-up jail during the trial. One of these has since been re-arrested.

(4) *Jaunpur*—Two Punjabis engaged a taxi in Benares and, later having threatened to shoot the driver, they decamped with the taxi. Unfortunately two constables were killed and a third was severely wounded when the Cawnpore and Fatehpur Police attempted to round them up. The two bandits were killed after military aid had been requisitioned. They are believed to have been responsible for robberies in Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur and other places.

The results of investigation improved considerably in 1940 over those of 1939. Two hundred and ten cases were convicted involving 364 persons compared with 172 cases involving 272 persons in 1939.

Murder

6. The number of murders still remain high, although there has been a decrease to 1,275 from the very high figure of 1939 when 1,459 murders were reported. Graph no. 3 shows the rise and fall in the number of



Of the 406 cases ending in conviction during 1940, death sentences were passed by sessions Courts in 204 cases, 116 of these orders have so far been upheld by the High Court and Chief Court. Acquittals were

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364 p

6. The number of murders still remain high, although there has been a decrease to 1,275 from the very high figure of 1939 when 1,459 murders were reported. Graph no. 3 shows the rise and fall in the number of

murders reported since 1923. General unrest, usually caused by political and communal agitation, appears to affect this class of crime in the same manner as dacoity and other crimes of violence.

The following were the supposed motives for the murders committed this year :

Sexual passions	286
Hired assasins	23
Professional poisoners	4
For children's ornaments	12
For material gain	390
Women committing suicide by jumping into wells with their children	54
Enmity and petty motives	342
Unknown	154

Murders of solitary old women in their houses at night for the sake of jewellery or cash remain numerous and are difficult to solve.

The following table shows the number of Police officers and men including chaukidars killed while on duty in the past three years:

	Superintendents of Police	Sub-inspectors	Under officers	Constables	Chaukidars
1938	..	1	..	7	..
1939	..	1	1	3	2
1940	..	1	1	5	2

Sub-Inspector Abu Taurab Zaidi was murdered while on duty with a procession in Bareilly city.

Head Constable Shyam Sunder Lal of Shahjahanpur was murdered on night patrol.

Constables Thakurdin of Fatehpur district and Girja Shanker of Jhansi district were killed in an encounter with two Punjabi bandits in Fatehpur district.

Constable Mohammad Sami of Fatehpur district was murdered while on beat duty.

Constable Ram Gopal of Agra district was murdered while preventing a breach of the peace.

One constable was run over and killed by the pilot engine of His Excellency the Governor's train.

Kalka, chaukidar of Lucknow district and Hazari, chaukidar of Bara Banki district, were murdered while on patrol duty.

Convictions to cases reported rose from 16 per cent. in 1939 to 20 per cent. in 1940. This percentage varies considerably over the Province from 57 per cent. in Hamirpur district and 40 per cent. in Bareilly district to 6 per cent. in Allahabad and Jaunpur.

Of the 406 cases ending in conviction during 1940, death sentences were passed by sessions Courts in 204 cases, 116 of these orders have so far been upheld by the High Court and Chief Court. Acquittals were

361 in 1940 compared to 253 in 1939. Courts rightly demand a very high standard of evidence in murder cases and such evidence is too often not available.

One district magistrate remarks that after 21 out of 23 cases of murder in his district ended in conviction the number of murders decreased considerably.

The following cases are of interest.

(1) In Etah the 10-year-old son of one of the richest men in the district was kidnapped and, following the lines of similar cases in America, ransom was demanded from the father of the boy. A school teacher, a dentist and a young educated Thakur of Gwalior State were involved in this kidnapping, chloroform being used. The teacher, being deserted by his two accomplices murdered the boy. He and the dentist have been arrested. The third accused is untraced.

(2) Two British soldiers stationed at Cawnpore while on shikar were murdered by villagers. The case occurred in 1939 but was registered in 1940. The bodies of the soldiers were found in a canal. Three men have been prosecuted after a very notable investigation by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department.

(3) Two cases in Gorakhpur district seem to be connected with "Black Magic" ritual. A baby and a child of six were the victims.

Rioting

7. Two thousand, six hundred and nineteen cases of rioting were reported in 1940 to the Police compared with 3,096 in 1939. Graph no. 3 shows figures for rioting since 1923. Rioting figures rise and fall in parallel fashion to those for other crimes of violence and are affected by similar conditions. Since 1936 rioting has increased very considerably, the figure for 1939 being the highest for many years. A general feeling of a weakening of the administration owing to political pressures appears to have been the main cause for the great increase in that year. Bitterness engendered in rural areas through the new Tenancy Act and the growing communal tension may also have contributed.

In 1940, the Meerut, Agra and Jhansi divisions had considerably fewer cases of rioting than the other divisions. Gorakhpur division had the highest number.

Eighty-six of the riots were due directly to communal and sectarian dissensions. Five of these occurred in Hapur and Ghaziabad (Meerut district) and 18 were registered in Lucknow city during the Shia-Sunni riots during the Barawafat observances.

A riot occurred at Gangoh (Saharanpur district) during the notified area election. Rival candidates were supported by the Congress and the Muslim League respectively and the rioting developed into a pitched battle. One man was killed and about 50 persons injured.

Reports for action under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 3,179 in 1939 to 2,715 in 1940. In the majority of cases, moreover, the alleged mischief-makers were not bound over. Results vary considerably.

While in Budaun 100 out of 153 reports resulted in the parties being bound down, in Bahraich, where rioting was considerable, the figures are 4 out of 49. It is thought in some quarters that more benefit could be obtained from a judicious use of section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, but at the same time it is suggested that few magistrates are able to devote sufficient time to these cases.

Roughly 50 per cent. of riots are investigated. Convictions this year to cases reported have increased from 16 per cent. in 1939 to 20 per cent.

Grievous hurt

8. One thousand, eight hundred and forty-seven cases were reported to the Police in 1940 compared with 1,983 in 1939. Graph no. 3 includes figures for grievious hurt since 1923. Statistics of this class of crime appear to have little connexion with those of other crimes of violence, although grievous hurt is included in many of the cases of riot shown.

The peak was 1928, since when it shows a steady decrease. It seems likely that the discretion allowed to station officers by paragraph 93 of the Police Regulations regarding the investigation of offences reported under these sections may have led to failure to make reports. Much useless labour has probably been saved but the system is one which may require re-examination in order to ensure that cases of potential administrative importance are not overlooked.

The ratio of convictions to cases reported remains fairly steady, having been 22 per cent. in 1937, 19 per cent. in 1938, 19 per cent. in 1939, and 20 per cent. in 1940.

Thefts

9. Twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight true cases of theft were reported in 1940 compared to 25,825 in 1939 and 22,901 in 1938. This class of crime fluctuates in a manner similar to burglary. Many of the cases reported are petty thefts which are not investigated. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported increased from 17 per cent. in 1939 to 19 per cent. in 1940.

The following case is of interest.

A Chaprasi of Girls' School in Aligarh had Rs.1,400 stolen from him in the bank premises. Three of the thieves were arrested. All belonged to Madras Presidency. One of the accused has 13 convictions.

Thefts of copper telegraph wire increased from 66 in 1938 and 67 in 1939 to 96 in 1940. Meerut District registered 15 cases—all near Delhi, and Aligarh District about 25 cases. In Jaunpur District Youth Leaguers were responsible for the cutting of telegraph wires in five places in one night. The increase in this type of theft has been attributed to the high price of copper. Investigations were disappointingly unsuccessful.

Bicycle thefts continue to increase. The following table shows figures for the past four years.

	Stolen	Recovered
1937	2,081	449
1938	2,454	478
1939	3,287	514
1940	3,459	514

The very great increase in the price of bicycles and the ease with which they can be stolen makes the stealing of them a very profitable business.

Districts with large cities naturally contributed the highest number of bicycle thefts.

Lucknow (694), Cawnpore (628), Allahabad (437), Benares (228).

The construction of cycle rickshaws at Benares is one of the reasons given for the continued increase of bicycle thefts in that city.

A card index system has been started in Allahabad to facilitate tracing owners when bicycles are recovered and a special cycle theft squad under a Sub-Inspector has been formed in Lucknow to deal with these thefts.

The following statement shows details of arms stolen and recovered in each division during 1940. The marked difference in the number of arms stolen in the Eastern divisions of the Province (Benares and Gorakhpur)—and in the Western Divisions—(Meerut and Agra)—when considered with the number of armed dacoities in these areas is interesting. Jhansi Division must be considered as a separate area from the rest of the Province owing to its patch work of State and provincial territories. It may be noted that nine service revolvers stolen from the Fatehgarh Armoury have been recovered since the close of 1940.

Below is a statement showing details of arms stolen and recovered in each division during the year 1940

Division		Total arms stolen	Total arms recovered	Revolvers		Revolvers C. M.		Pistols		Pistols, C. M.		Rifles		Guns		Guns, C. M.	
				Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
Meerut ..	..	31	40	4	7	..	1	5	5	..	4	3	1	19	20	..	2
Agra	..	21	38	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	17	25	..	1
Rohilkhand ..	..	21	32	5	6	..	3	..	3	..	3	2	1	14	16	..	..
Kumaun ..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
Lucknow ..	..	34	42	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	9	3	3	23	22	..	..
Fyzabad ..	..	11	11	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	8	..	..
Allahabad ..	..	36	38	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	1	17	10	..	1
Jhansi ..	..	25	26	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7	2	..	21	16	..	2
Benares ..	..	5	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Gorakhpur ..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
Total	..	193	234	36	32	..	5	12	12	..	51	14	6	130	122	1	6
Railway Sections ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Rampur State ..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Grand Total	..	194	241	36	33	..	5	12	13	..	52	14	6	131	126	1	6

Cattle theft

10. Four thousand, three hundred and seventy-six cases of cattle theft were reported to the Police in 1940 compared to 4,984 in 1939. 961 thefts were reported in the Meerut Division which has considerably more cattle thefts than any of the other divisions. The practice of "phirauti" is still very prevalent and it is probable that many more thefts occur than are reported. 1,196 cases ended in conviction in 1940 compared to 1,164 in 1939. The percentage of convictions to cases reported is 35 in Oudh while in Agra Province the percentage is 22 only.

Burglary

11. Thirty thousand, three hundred cases of burglary were reported to the Police in 1940 compared with 37,657 in 1939. All districts with the exception of Dehra Dun, Allahabad and Hamirpur reported decreases.

Graph no. 4 shows annual burglary figures since 1923. Included in this graph is shown action taken under sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code and the average agricultural prices for the years concerned.

While it may be taken as axiomatic that cost of living must have a direct influence on crimes against property, it is interesting to observe that, in 1938 and 1939, though prices were level, this class of crime increased. A possible explanation is that the watch and ward police were pre-occupied with "internal security" duties, and the appreciable decrease in this form of crime in 1940 seems to bear out this theory.

The urgent need for improved methods for collecting and collating recorded facts in regard to professional burglars is stressed by many Superintendents of Police.

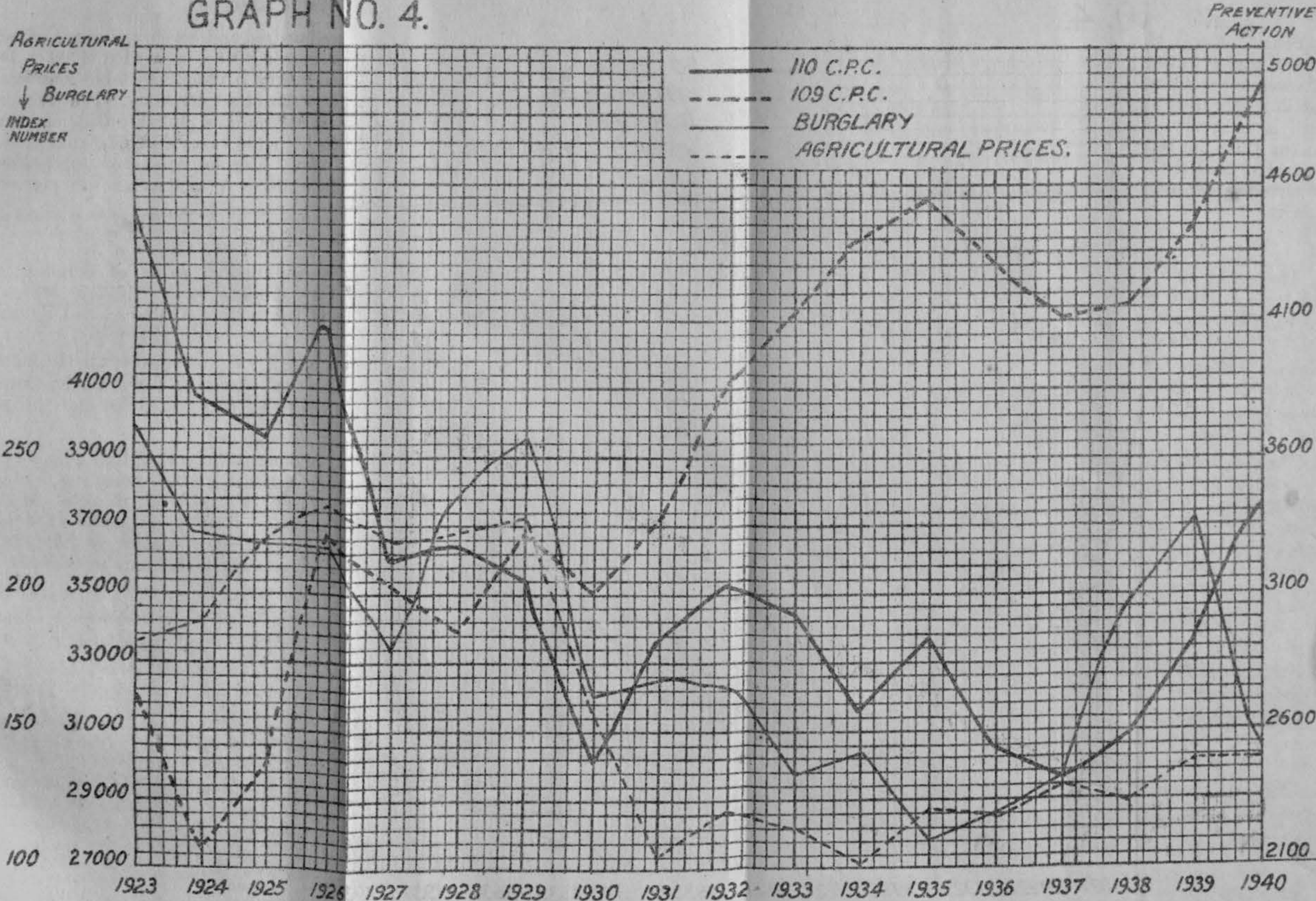
The Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, in particular has offered some very interesting and constructive comments.

This matter is engaging the attention of Deputy Inspectors General and tentative proposals are being considered by Government.

The following table compares the 'detection" of burglars in this Province in 1939 with that achieved in some other Provinces.

Province	Number of burglaries reported in 1939	Percentage of detection	Reported value of property stolen	Percentage of value of recoveries to property stolen
Madras	6,865	32·6	7,42,395	30·5
North-West Frontier Province ..	1,871	12·	1,76,220	5·15
Bihar	22,894	6·2	11,32,519	4·7
Punjab	16,727	19·	18,68,677	20·5
Bengal	27,981	6·4	17,91,150	4·1
United Provinces..	37,314	10	34,91,976	4·9

GRAPH NO. 4.



1935	..	..	..	..	19·7	21	86·2
1936	..	..	..	..	18·89	20	86·16
1937	..	..	..	..	17·62	18·9	84·55
1938	..	..	..	..	14·6	15·9	81·9
1939	..	..	..	..	15·2	16·2	82·2
1940	..	..	..	..	19·12	19·64	80·4

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Bengal	27,981	6·4	17,91,150	4·1
United Provinces..	37,314	10	34,91,976	4·9

It is worth recording that the equivalent figures for this province in 1940 are :

30,300 · 13. 28,50,814 · 7.

Counterfeiting coins and currency notes

12. Sixty-six cases of counterfeiting were reported in 1940 compared with 71 in 1939. 16 cases of note forging were also reported compared with 7 in 1939.

This form of crime, though an ever present challenge to the police has not been unusually prevalent.

Kidnapping

13. Including cases reported to courts, 904 cases of kidnapping were reported in 1940 compared to 972 in 1939. There is nothing in district reports to suggest that immoral trade in women and children is assuming unusual proportions. Many social and communal societies are doing much useful welfare work. More is possible.

Poisoning

14. Including reports to courts, 111 cases were reported in 1940 compared with 102 in 1939.

This form of professional crime still lingers but not to an extent which need cause alarm. The professional poisoner's trade was largely killed by the arrival of rail and motor transport and yet, paradoxically, as statistics show, it flourishes chiefly in railway waiting halls.

PART III

Detection and Prevention of Crime

Detection

15. There was an improvement in the percentage of "detection" in the total of cognizable crimes reported during 1940; but a slight decline in the percentage of convictions in cases tried (*vide* the statement below).

—	Percentage of convictions		
	To reports	To investigations	To cases tried out
1935	19·7	21	86·2
1936	18·89	20	86·16
1937	17·62	18·9	84·55
1938	14·6	15·9	81·9
1939	15·2	16·2	82·2
1940	19·12	19·64	80·4

The statement below compares "detection" in each head of grave crime in this Province with that achieved in other provinces for 1939.

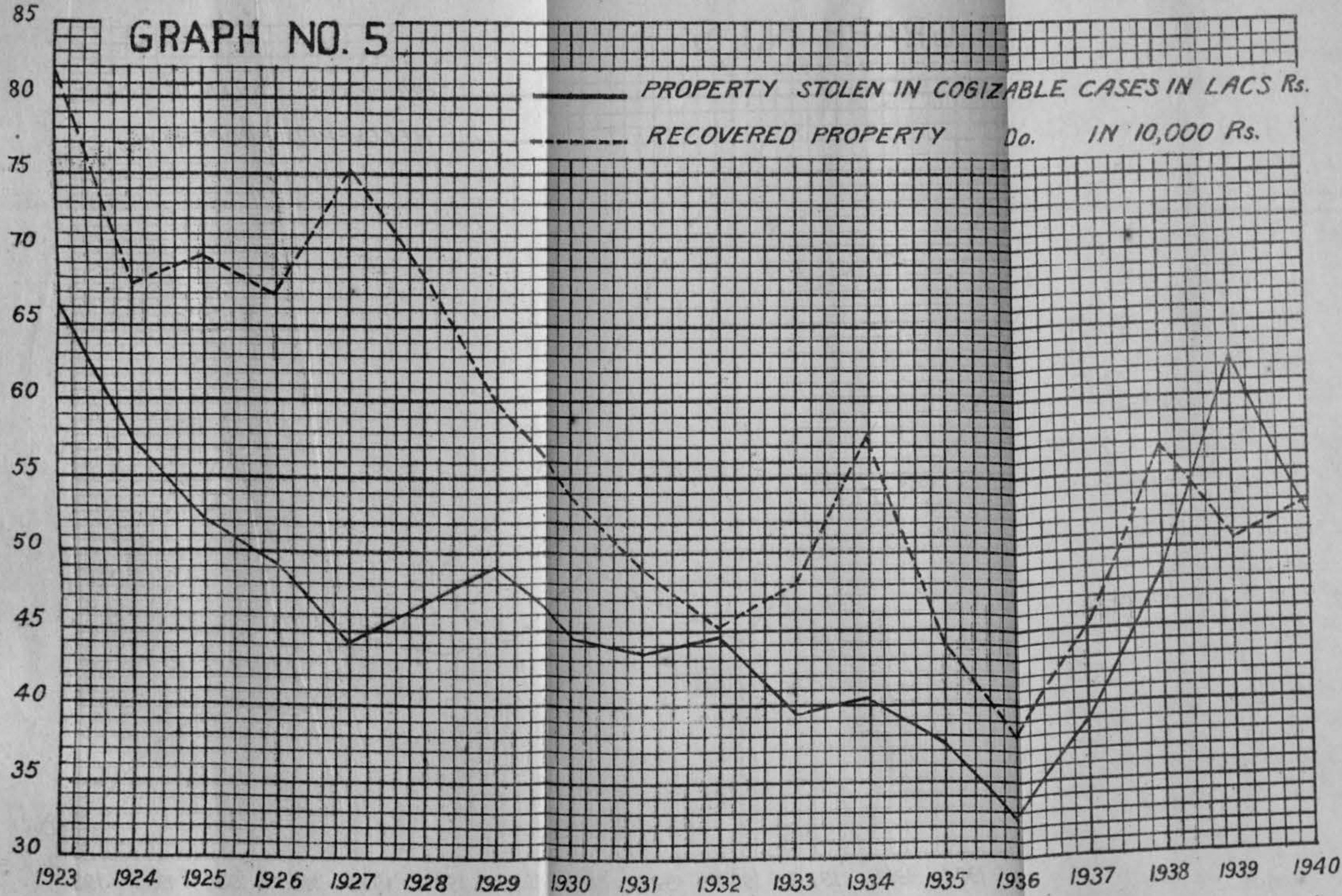
Province	Percentage of detection in—			
	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
Madras	41·8	27·4	38·9	32·6
North-West Frontier Province ..	26	18	27	12
Bihar	16·7	14·3	35	6·2
Punjab	38	43	39	19
Bengal	13·2	19·04	24	6
United Provinces	16	15	19	10
United Provinces—1940	20	23	28	13

Whether variations in local conditions or differences in provincial police efficiency are the predominating causes is, without detailed examination, a matter of speculation.

Property stolen and recovered

16. A statement showing the value of property stolen and the percentage recovered during the last three years is furnished below.

—	1938		1939		1940	
	Stolen	Percentage recovered	Stolen	Percentage recovered	Stolen	Percentage recovered
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Burglary ..	28,47,829	9·1	34,91,976	4·9	28,50,814	7
Other thefts ..	11,92,381	19·8	13,53,518	19·3	13,70,576	17·7
Dacoity	5,66,034	2·2	10,27,383	1·6	6,57,216	1·9
Robbery ..	51,498	8	95,929	5	80,087	16·1
Criminal breach of Trust.	1,29,961	20	2,38,447	6·9	1,40,715	11·8
Criminal breach of Trust by a public servant or by a Banker, merchant or Agent.	76,772	6·3	73,237	6·2	97,276	16·9



(2) *Section* 109, *Criminal Procedure Code*—Statistics as illustrated in graph no. 4 suggest that an overworked executive is seeking a short cut to disciplinaiy control of the public.

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Trust by a public servant or by a Banker, merchant or Agent.						

Percentage of recoveries varied from 5·08 and 5·5 in Aligarh and Bulandshahr Districts to 16·09 and 17·57 in Jaunpur and Banda Districts.

Surveillance

17. There were 42,234 actual or potential criminals under police "surveillance" at the end of 1939. During 1940—9,127 surveilles were added to the list and 6,618 were subtracted. Thus 44,743 persons were under surveillance at the end of 1940.

Of these 35,571 were ex-convicts ; 10,745 were in jail, and 5,298 are reported as "untraced". The fact that some 12 per cent. of our known or suspected criminals are eluding surveillance requires consideration.

Preventive action

(*i*) *Criminal Procedure Code*

18. Three thousand, four hundred and forty persons were sent up for trial under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code in 1940. 181 persons were discharged. 934 persons were released on furnishing security and 1,816 failed to furnish security.

Table of comparative figures for three years.

—	110, C. P. C.		109, C. P. C.	
	Number of persons sent for trial	Number of persons bound down	Number of persons sent for trial	Number of persons bound down
1938	2,597	1,971	4,168	3,205
1939	2,955	2,226	4,475	3,431
1940	3,440	2,750	4,985	3,829

(1) *Section* 110, *Criminal Procedure Code*—The administrative value of and the necessity for this much debated disciplinary authority remains an undecided problem. Graph no. 4 suggests that section 110, Criminal Procedure Code is becoming demode. Conservatives amongst Law and Order officialdom and theorists in modern methods must inevitably differ in their views; and it is for the future and fresh disciplinarian experiments to show whether the administration can dispense with this summary means of protecting the public from the rapacity of evil-doers.

(2) *Section* 109, *Criminal Procedure Code*—Statistics as illustrated in graph no. 4 suggest that an overworked executive is seeking a short cut to disciplinary control of the public.

(*ii*) *The preventive action of the C.T. Act*—This Act is as the following statistics show, a powerful auxiliary to the disciplinary authority of the Criminal Procedure Code :

	Number of reports of offences under preventive sections of Criminal Tribes Act (sections 21, 22 and 24)
1938	1,384
1939	1,525
1940	1,357

It is thought in some quarters that the Rules framed under the Act by the local Government may now be susceptible of revision.

"Reclamation work (still in its infancy) may well prove a wise alternative to these somewhat drastic rules.

A good start has been made and plans to co-ordinate the efforts of the "Police" and "Reclamation" Departments are being considered.

But the fact remains that there are in the United Provinces certain communities who, by tradition and with the alleged sanction of age-old "religion", regard the community as their natural prey.

Finger Print Bureau and Laboratory Section

19. There were 197,096 slips on record at the beginning of the year ; 10,809 were received for record during the year while 10,460 were eliminated, thus leaving 197,445 slips on record at the close of the year.

In all 16,216 slips were received for search as compared with 15,910 received in 1939, and of these 3,240 were traced by the Bureau.

Experts gave evidence in 34 Civil and 184 Criminal Departmental cases as compared with 40 Civil and 164 other cases in 1939; while written opinions were furnished in 39 Revenue, 336 Civil Court and 273 Criminal and Departmental cases.

Footprints—Several cases were dealt with during the year but in only one case could a definite opinion be given. This was a case of burglary of Benares District, involving loss of very valuable jewellery. The culprit had left his footprint on a sheet.

Laboratory Section. (*Firearms indentification*).—In three cases fired shot-gun cartridge cases found at the scene of dacoities were proved to have been fired from weapons recovered by the Police. In one case of Allahabad a bullet recovered from a man's body was proved to have been fired from the revolver of the suspected murderer.

There were two interesting cases in which obliterated numbers on revolvers were restored. One was a service revolver recovered from a revolutionary in Benares which was found to have been stolen

some years previously from a sub-inspector. In the other case some revolvers recovered from a well in the Agra District were indentified as having been issued from the Agra Arsenal and later stolen from the A.F.I. at Jhansi.

In respect of photography, ballistics and handwriting, the provision ofadditional essential apparatus and the training of further experts are necessary. At the same time classes must be started for the training of investigating officers in scientific methods of crime detection.

Motor Vehicles Act and traffic on roads

20. In the year under review, 1,815 motor vehicles were registered. At the end of the year there were 18,265 motor vehicles on the road compared with 18,748 at the end of the previous year. There were 3,344 buses plying for hire at the close of the year compared with 3,564 at the end of the previous year.

The following table shows the number of accidents during the past six years.

	1935	*1936*	*1937*	*1938*	*1939*	*1940*
Killed ..	167	218	176	212	167	197
Injured ..	877	862	897	995	880	781

Four thousand, two hundred and twelve cases were sent to court in 1940, of which 2,587 were convicted at the end of the year compared with 4,887 prosecuted in 1939 and 2,872 convictions.

In September, 1940, a Mobile Traffic Patrol was formed in the Meerut Division. The patrol consists of 1 inspector and 5 constables. It is too early yet to give a detailed statistical appreciation of results achieved, but those districts in which the patrol works report that the control of motor traffic has improved since its creation.

The need for an extension of the Mobile Traffic Control system and for an increase in the number of police on traffic duty in large cities is pressed from several districts. With the very great increase in the number of sugar mills in many districts, bullock carts traffic has become a serious problem. A general improvement of roads, and the making of separate tracks for bullock cart traffic are suggested in several areas.

Anti-Corruption Department

21. This Department, though now under the control of the Inspector General of Police, does not limit its activity to the Police Department alone. During the year 50 inquiries, including 9, which remained at the close of 1939, affecting 71 persons, were taken up. Two officials were dismissed, two were punished otherwise, three are undertrial and 16 are being tried departmentally.

In 12 instances inquiries showed that the complaints were false.

Government have been kept regularly informed of the activities of the Department and it is only necessary to observe that it fufills a useful function.

Escapes

22. 51 persons escaped from Police custody during the year compared with 75 in 1939. 40 were re-arrested. 21 Police officers were punished departmentally in this connexion.

PART IV

POLICE FORCE

Constabulary force

23. (*i*) *Strength*—As a result of various changes, the total strength of the regular constabulary had increased at the end of the year by 68 to 32,994 all ranks.

But a new auxiliary force—designated "The United Provinces Military Police"—had been created with a strength of approximately 1,250 all ranks.

(*ii*) *Civil Police*—An earlier scheme—dictated mainly by financial necessity—for the re-organization and re-equipment of Watch and Ward staffs in major cities was tested and a general consensus of opinion records that it has not proved a success.

It is thought that its basic principle of conserving man-power by centralized grouping and by the provision of mechanised transport—even if fully implemented—(which it was not) is not altogether appropriate in present conditions.

The steady increase in the population of the province (expressed in the 1940 census return), the ever increasing complexity of police work, and the increasing mobility of the modern criminal—all emphasise the need for an expanded Investigating and Watch and Ward service. Formal proposals for the allocation of extra Civil Police to the Cawnpore, Gorakhpur and Shahjahanpur districts have been submitted to Government since the end of 1940, and it seems probable, in view of the general need of events, that further increases may (in spite of the creation of the Military Police Unit) be necessary.

(*iii*) *Additional Police.*—No less than 1,202 officers and men were employed temporarily to cope with local disturbances and with reactions to earlier ones. This figure gives some illustration of the aftermath of the events of 1939. It is hoped that the creation of the Military Police Unit will, in future, obviate the necessity for improvisation on such a scale.

(*iv*) *Military Police*—This Unit was still completing its training at the end of the year. Its christening ceremony may be said to have taken place at Lucknow in the month of November, when it provided the personnel for the annual ceremonial police parade.

For the present the Unit has been located at various points of strategic importance and grouped into four Range Reserves, a Central Reserve and a Training centre.

A considerable sum of money was spent on the acquisition of a very valuable Military Property at Sitapur and there can be no doubt that the creation of this force has proved and will still further prove to be a good insurance investment.

(*v*) *Armed Police*—The sanctioned strength at the end of the year was 8,769 all ranks—which figure excludes a certain proportion of extra personnel enlisted to perform various guard duties arising out of War precautions.

(*vi*) *Mounted Police*—The strength of this branch of the Force remained unchanged though a change was made in the location of Remount Training Staff.

(*vii*) *Prosecuting Staff*—Universal, and well founded complaints are made as to the inadequacy of this branch of the Force to meet current duties.

It is interesting in this connexion to note that court work in Great Britain is so expeditiously done that it is estimated that about 1 per cent. of the time of an investigating officer is occupied by court attendance.

In the United Provinces estimates vary from 20 per cent. to 40 per cent.

An increase in the strength of prosecuting personnel cannot fail to quicken up courts' proceedings.

A proposal has been ventilated in various quarters that police prosecuting officers might be replaced by panels of lawyers. Many arguments can be advanced for and against this proposal.

For the time being its full consideration has had to be postponed owing to pre-occupation with administrative problems arising more directly from war preparation.

Recruitment and Training

24. One thousand, one hundred and twenty-four recruits finished their training at regional centres in May, and 964 in October.

As a result of the necessity for accommodating companies of the new Military Police, the location of regional centres had to be revised and in some instances districts were required to train their own men.

Though there is much to commend in the system of training police recruits at regional centres, there is another and important aspect of the matter to be considered.

It is thought that the absence from so many district reserves of virtually all recruiting and training interest may tend to a dangerous atmosphere of inanition and even demoralization. Moreover, that personal contact between officers and men which is more than ever essential in a force recruited for local detachment duties must inevitably become less intimate under a system of regional centre training.

A combination of district and regional training has now been imposed by the exigencies of expansion and it may be possible to come to a definite opinion based on the experience thus gained.

The flow of candidates for recruitment became noticeably smaller towards the end of the year.

This is a matter which is engaging earnest attention.

Health

25. The health of the whole force continues to be on the whole satisfactory. The daily average percentage of men absent from duty on account of illness was the same as in 1939—1·9. The percentage of admissions into hospital was 32·9 compared with 33·6 in 1939.

Annual medical examination of under officers and men, which has been in operation for several years, still continues to be of great benefit. Twenty-six thousand three hundred and twenty-five men were examined out of a total of 30,891.

In 1940—193 men were declared unfit for further service, 59 of these cases being due to diseases of the eye. Twenty cases were of tuberculosis.

In addition, 3,647 were recommended for treatment in hospital for various ailments including 19 for tuberculosis, 595 for diseases of the eye and 1,686 for pyrrhoea and teeth trouble. Arrangements for proper dental treatment are required. The Police ward at the Sanatorium at Bhowali has been of benefit to the Force.

Literacy

26. Of 30,900 lower ranks, 11,302 are reported to be literate in both Urdu and Hindi. In addition 4,500 are literate in Urdu only and 5,560 in Hindi only.

These figures indicate that little or no improvement was made during the year—a fact which is not surprising in view of the necessity for shortened training courses. It is hoped that with the opening of channels for accelerated promotion throughout the force, a better educated class of candidate may be attracted to the lower ranks of the force.

Routine Duties

27. The nature and volume of the duties of the Civil Police shows no appreciable change except in so far as a reduction in serious crime may have lessened their patrol duties in comparison with 1939.

The Armed Police had once more a very testing year. Improvised re-organisations, temporary concentrations and increased guard duties were special features of the year.

The numbers of escorts again rose—

1938	19,829
1939	21,119
1940	21,725

Escort duty in 1940 involved work-days of 475 officers, 14,458 under officers and 100,454 constables and these figures are eloquent testimony to the strain on this branch of the force of whose duties "escort" is but one item.

Seven officers and men lost their lives and 49 were injured in discharge of their duties.

Resignations

28. There was an appreciable rise in the number of resignations but this fact need occasion no anxiety. It is accounted for by the recruitment of large numbers of men on a temporary basis and the prolongation of their service beyond the limits they had envisaged at the time of enlistment.

Punishments

29. Statistics of departmental punishments awarded in the last three years are as shown below:

—	Dismissed		Reduced	
	Sub-ordinate officers	Men	Sub-ordinate officers	Men
1938	3	107	38	365
1939	5	107	43	328
1940	5	160	50	242

Included in the above figure for 1940 are—

Fifty-two cases of dismissal and 52 cases of reduction for corrupt practices. In 1939 the equivalent figures were 41 dismissals and 22 reductions.

The following were punished judicially by criminal courts.

Under Police Act	1 constable.
Under Chapter IV—I. P. C. ..	1 subordinate officer and 5 constables.
Under other offences	2 subordinate officers and 21 men.

The foregoing statistics illustrate the energy with which the anti-corruption drive was carried on but must not be construed to mean that the general standard of discipline is other than good.

Honours

30. The following honours were conferred on Police officers during the year.

Rai Sahib ..	.. Pandit Chandra Bhan Pande, Prosecuting Inspector.
Khan Sahib	.. Mr. Abdul Rashid Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
	M. Nasir Khan, Inspector of Police.
Sardar Sahib	.. Sardar Moti Singh, Inspector of Police.

King's Police Medal for gallantry

Mr. W. Colville, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. N. Pareekh, officiating Superintendent of Police.

Thakur Lakhan Singh, Sub-Inspector.

Chaudhri Kishan Singh, Sub-Inspector.

Babu Ram Lal Singh, Sub-Inspector.

Constable Hardeo Sahi, Armed Police.

Constable Shiv Bahadur Singh, Civil Police.

Constable Sri Ram Singh, Civil Police.

Constable Bashir Khan, Civil Police.

Indian Police Medal

(a) For gallantry

Mr. Majid Ullah Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. S. A. Thomas, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

M. Aijaz Husain, Sub-Inspector.

M. Abdul Ghani Khan, Sub-Inspector.

Constable Abdul Majid Khan, Civil Police.

Constable Mohammad Wali, Civil Police.

Constable Rustam Khan, Armed Police.

Constable Shujaul Beg, Armed Police (deceased).

(b) For long and Meritorious Service

Khan Sahib Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Thakur Lakhan Singh, Inspector.

Sardar Chhajju Singh, Sub-Inspector.

Sardar Dan Singh, Sub-Inspector.

Rewards

31. The amount of rewards granted to the Police during the year 1940 and 1939 are shown below. These include for 1940—Rs. 25,417 and for 1939—Rs.18,244 sanctioned by the Excise Department.

—	1939		1940	
	Number of persons rewarded	Amount	Number of persons rewarded	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.
Armed Police	2,078	9,882	2,276	10,011
Civil Police	15,345	93,381	15,794	1,02,448

Many officers have invested their rewards in War Saving Certificates.

Private individuals received Rs. 9,241 in rewards, and, in addition, Government, during the year, sanctioned pensions to the families of 38 private individuals who were killed in connexion with dacoities and also a life pension to a villager in Cawnpore District, who was injured attempting to capture armed dacoits.

Buildings

32. The building programme for 1940–41, as originally sanctioned, was as noted below :

In the Public Works Department Budget

	Rs.
(a) Major Works—	
(i) For new works	50,000
(ii) For incomplete works	1,66,885

Only Rs.1,00,935 was spent and Rs.1,15,948 were resumed by Government.

	Rs.
(b) Minor Works—	
(i) For works in connexion with the re-organization scheme	40,000
(ii) For ordinary works (recurring)	85,000

From the above amounts Rs. 46,333 were surrendered to Government.

In the Police budget

	Rs.
(i) For petty and electrical works	1,36,500
(ii) For maintenance and repairs	2,23,888

In head (*i*) Rs. 1,42,132 were spent, the excess being re-appropriated from savings.

In head (*ii*) Rs. 2,23,888 were spent.

The need for still further improvement to the housing of the force continues to be generally stressed.

Clerical Establishment

33. The conditions of the year imposed an increasingly heavy burden on the clerical staff.

A most welcome addition was made to the staff of Police headquarters and some temporary extra posts were sanctioned.

District reports are unanimous in voicing requests for further increases particularly in the cadre of stenographers. The need is real and urgent.

The creation of a new post of Deputy Inspector General of Police Headquarters and the efficient diligence of its incumbent (Mr. R.N. Marsh-Smith) has done much to simplify the presentation of police problems to Government.

Village Chaukidars

34. A tentative proposal to replace the chaukidari force by a large expansion of constabulary was fortunately negatived and the total strength remained at the figure of 40,437.

Two chaukidars were killed and 7 were injured in the discharge of their duties.

Rupees 52,951 were expended in rewarding 31,950 men, the equivalent figure for 1939 being Rs. 54,964 and 32,715.

The chaukidari force constitutes an essential link between the village unit and the constabulary police station unit and there is soundness in the general request for a restoration of the strength which existed before the heavy reductions which resulted from past financial stringency.

Village Headmen

35. Ninety-eight village headmen were rewarded with money and certificates during the year compared with 97 in 1939. One-hundred and thirty-nine were dismissed.

With the exception of one Superintendent of Police, no district reports favourably on the utility of mukhias, a fact which is regrettable and which may suggest that particular attention is necessary to organising stronger disciplinary channels for the maintenance of public discipline.

Police Training College

36. Five Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police (including 1 from Hyderabad State), 10 Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police (including 2 from Gwalior State, and 1 from Tehri-Garhwal State) were under training during the year, as also 134 (including 22 from States).

Twelve Sergeants attended courses of training during the year. All cadets were successful in the final examination.

One qualifying and one refesher course for Physical Training Instructors were held during the year. Four men were specially selected for further training at Ambala, two of whom obtained first class certificates and two second class certificates at the Army School of Physical Training.

The high moral value of training courses at the College cannot be gainsaid. Its efficiency and reputation are clearly illustrated by the large number of officers and cadets of State Forces who apply for admission.

It is to be regretted that ill-health necessitated the grant of leave to the Principal (Mr. G. G. Field) towards the end of the year.

Important recommendations made by the Examination Board in December are under consideration.

Criminal Investigation Department

37. Detailed periodical reports of Criminal Investigation Department activities have been regularly received by Government and it is, therefore, necessary to give in this note only an outline of matters of special administrative interest.

It became increasingly patent that the impetus derived by subversive forces from earlier political conditions was gathering momentum, and counter measures necessitated a considerable increase in the strength of Criminal Investigation Department personnel.

Changes in the overhead organization of the provincial police included a re-organization of departments in the Criminal Investigation Department, one novel feature of which was the creation of a branch designed to combat foreign "fifth column" activity.

The success which has attended the altered and extended work of the Criminal Investigation Department in this sphere has already been recognized by Government.

In the more obvious sphere of criminal investigation some notable successes were achieved, e.g. the solution of the murder of two British other ranks in the Cawnpore District; the Babatpur train dacoity, the Rani of Hathaura shooting case. The technical and scientific branch comprising the Finger Print Bureau, and the laboratory section have again contributed markedly to the improvement of investigating standards, though it is hoped that, with a return to normal times, much more may be possible in this direction. As a corollary to the expansion of the Criminal Investigation Department staff proper, plain clothes staffs in districts were proportionately enlarged and police officers were seconded for duty with the Military Intelligence system relating to Railway protection.

To what extent experience may endorse the appropriateness of the various organizational changes will be for the future to show but so much is tolerably certain that if the "investigation branch" of the Criminal Investigation Department as opposed to the "special branch" is to fulfill its proper function of giving adequate assistance to district staffs, a considerably measure of decentralization and some further expansion of staff will be essential.

The special services of officers of the Criminal Investigation Department have already been brought to the notice of and appreciated by Government.

Government Railway Police

38. The Superintendent of the Government Railway Police has written a most interesting and lucid report.

The salient fact is that there was only a slight increase in reported cognizable offences (actual figures being 3,506 in 1940 compared with 3,128 in 1939).

An examination of the statistics re-inforces the view of the Superintendent of Government Railway Police that, considering the conditions of the year, so small an increase is a matter for satisfaction.

The following incidents deserve mention :

(1) Riotous behaviour by railway porters in Allahabad may indicate the desirability of a change in the system of the recruitment of this class of labour.

(2) College students displayed a juvenile lack of discipline by stopping trains and damaging railway property near Lucknow.

(3) Youths with subversive tendencies copied the technique of the perpetrators of the "Kakori" train hold up. Most of the culprits have been brought to book.

There was a marked decrease in the number of train accidents, and, therefore, in the loss of passengers' lives and consignors' property.

II

The Superintendent, Government Railway Police, endorses the opinions of his predecessors that the peculiar organization of the United Provinces Government Railway Police is unsatisfactory.

His proposals for re-organization, designed to bring this branch of the United Provinces Police into line with sister forces, are now before Government.

Relations with States

39. All reports testify to the happy relations which existed between States and Provincial constabularies. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central Range, who is also Police Adviser to the Rampur Durbar, refers to the keen interest taken by His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in ensuring maximum co-operation on his borders.

The comparative immunity from serious crime on the borders of Gwalior, Dholpur and Bharatpur has been alluded to in paragraph 4 and I would especially refer to the great help afforded in recent years by the Police of Gwalior State under the efficient leadership of Mr. R. N. Marsh-Smith and his successor, Mr. Ali Hassan.

The helpful co-operation of the State Police Forces of the Bundelkhand States Agency has already been referred to and the happiest relations continued to exist on the borders of Nepal, Benares, Tehri Garhwal, Rewa and other States in Baghelkhand.

Needs and reforms

40. In the circumstances of the year long term programmes had necessarily to give way to improvis tion and this must, no doubt, continue for the duration of the War.

A matter of some complexity was the organization of the extra constabulary recruited at various times in 1939. From them were formed the new Military Police Unit and the Armed Police Reserves for the guarding of vulnerable points.

Parties of liaison police for r. ilway protection were also organized.

Domestic problems concerning promotion systems in the lower ranks of the Force were largely solved.

The expansion of the Criminal Investigation Department has been referred to.

For the future the main needs of the force may be classified as :

(*i*) Additions to civil police cadres.

(*ii*) Better means of co-ordinating inter-district and inter-Range crime detection work.

(*iii*) The creation of channels for accelerated promotion from the lowest ranks of the force.

(*iv*) Some further additions to the clerical establishment.

(*v*) Improvements in motorised transport and the creation of an efficient police wireless section.

Personnel

41. During the year, the United Provinces Police lost, by retirement, the following distinguished officers :

Mr. R.A. Horton, C.I.E., Inspector General of Police.

Mr. A.G. Phillips, C.I.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Mr. B. G. P. Thomas, O.B.E., Deputy Inspector General of Police.

I must record my grateful thanks to all Deputy Inspectors General, to officers of specialist departments and to my headquarters staff for the generous and efficient assistance which has so greatly eased my initiation to my new post.

In conclusion I have the honour to bring to the notice of Government the names of the following officers whose services have been specially mentioned by Deputy Inspectors General:

Superintendents

Western Range	..	Messrs. C. G. Parsons, W. Colville, Shiam Singh, Badan Singh, Hunt and Pareekh.
Central Range	..	Messrs. Swift, Rogers and Jetley.
Southern Range	..	Messrs. Chapman, Kemp, Kazim Raza, N. C. Misra, Shanti Prasad and Kirpal Singh (I).
Eastern Range	..	Messrs. Naqvi, Wingfield, and Gregory.

Assistant Superintendents of Police

Western Range	..	Mr. L. C. Ingram.
Central Range	..	Messrs. Stracey and Davies.
Eastern Range	..	Messrs. Pollock and Jia Ram.

Deputy Superintendents of Police

Western Range	..	Messrs. Phillips, Meraj Uddin, Sohan Lal and Bashir Ahmad.
Central Range	..	Messrs. Mohammad Siddiq, and Anjnibir Prasad.
Southern Range	..	Messrs. Handoo and Aga.
Eastern Range	..	Messrs. Onkar Singh and Abdul Rashid Khan.

H. A. INGLIS,
Inspector General of Police,
United Provinces.

The 24th June, 1941.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

STATEMENT PRESCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

STAT[...]

Return of cogniza[...]

PART I—RETU[...]

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	1	5	..	6	..
	120(B)(1) ..	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	1	..	..	1	..
		Total ..	2	5	..	7	..
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice					
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offence relating to the Army and Navy.	..	2	..	2	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Ditto coin.. ..	39	66	..	105	
4	255 to 263A ..	Ditto stamps ..	1	14	..	15	
5	467 and 471 ..	Ditto Government promissory notes.	7	2	..	9	..
6	480A to 480D ..	Ditto currency notes and bank notes.	4	16	..	20	..
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender ..	5	24	..	29	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226. ..	Other offences against public justice	33	117	2	148	
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	645	2,619	1,147	2,117	[illegible]
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier.	32	34	..	66	
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion ..	6	46	4	48	
		Total ..	772	2,940	1,153	2,559	[illegible]
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person					
11	302, 303 ..	Murder	599	1,275	..	1,874	[illegible]
12	307	Attempts at murder	126	318	3	441	[illegible]
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	354	707	5	1,056	[illegible]
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	87	245	1	331	[illegible]
15	377	Unnatural offence	26	103	1	128	
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	16	189	..	205	[illegible]
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempts at and abetment of suicide	37	395	1	431	[illegible]
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	173	1,847	1,247	773	[illegible]
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	28	90	..	118	[illegible]
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt	59	1,309	978	390	[illegible]
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	256	708	8	956	[illegible]
22	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	2	19	4	17	
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	166	501	3	664	[illegible]
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	11	464	400	75	
24	304A, 338 ..	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	79	351	1	429	[illegible]
		Total ..	2,019	8,521	2,652	7,888	[illegible]

MENT A

crime for the year 1940

OF CASES

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Transferred	Abandoned	Dropped	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
..	..	3	1	2	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	=1
..	..	3	1	2	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	=1
..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
..	35	39	15	12	66	..	..	66	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	=2
..	4	3	..	7	10	1	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	
..	2	7	..	..	7	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	7	2	1	10	13	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	11	10	2	6	18	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	30	67	15	23	107	6	2	113	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	=6
19	527	638	328	499	2,612	458	99	3,070	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	=19
..	9	42	5	7	54	11	2	65	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=1
..	10	6	3	28	41	18	4	59	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	
20	635	816	369	592	2,930	498	108	3,428	16	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	=28
11	511	373	350	554	1,277	12	2	1,289	..	..	22	2	7	..	..	..	=31
1	110	130	56	114	303	17	6	320	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	=6
16	276	424	126	140	695	12	4	707	..	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	=8
1	78	117	48	69	235	16	1	251	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	=5
..	21	49	20	36	106	2	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	=1
1	16	44	5	120	169	1	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	34	256	26	82	365	36	18	401	..		..	3	1	..	1	..	=5
8	144	303	102	175	1,827	894	274	2,721	12	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	=16
1	25	23	10	49	82	21	4	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	54	95	46	129	1,248	150	51	1,398	10	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	=15
6	209	206	117	317	648	196	31	844	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=3
..	5	2	4	5	15	33	5	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	124	284	79	132	458	54	17	552	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	=2
2	10	26	5	27	458	57	11	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	68	117	45	122	285	6	4	291	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=3
71	1,685	2,449	1,039	2,071	8,211	1,507	431	9,718	29	2	38	10	11	3	2	..	=95

STATE

Return of cognizabl

PART I – RETUR

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	477	899	..	1,376	34
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery	143	604	..	747	51
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	108	1,260	14	1,354	37
28	428, 429... ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	43	223	10	256	27
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,842	29,974	189	31,627	289
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	1	..	2	..
		Total ..	2,614	32,961	213	35,362	438
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person					
31	341 to 344 ..	Wrongful restraint and confinement	36	200	74	162	3
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	94	487	12	569	41
		Total ..	130	687	86	731	44
		CLASS V—Minor offences against property					
33	379 to 382 ..	Theft .. { of cattle ..	644	4,376	20	5,000	199
		{ ordinary ..	1,429	20,575	5,067	16,937	343
34	406 to 409 ..	Criminal breach of trust ..	182	1,200	564	818	32
35	411 to 414 ..	Receiving stolen property ..	82	630	..	712	7
36	419, 420	Cheating	247	858	166	939	30
37	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	27	326	132	221	8
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles ..	3	50	18	35	1
		Total ..	2,614	28,015	5,967	24,662	620
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1940 ..	8,151	73,129	10,071	71,209	1,679
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1939 ..	7,904	86,326	12,858	81,372	2,356

MENT A

crime for the year 1940—(continued)

OF CASES—(*concluded*)

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases				Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Transferred	Abandoned	Dropped	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)												
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4	459	308	134	436	878	28	..	906	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=1
4	119	202	70	297	569	64	8	633	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	=4
4	69	49	80	1,111	1,254	44	12	1,298	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	=4
4	31	59	22	112	203	30	7	233	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	=1
11	1,760	3,465	616	25,463	29,733	207	51	29,940	3	1	10	3	6	..	..	..	=23
..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27	2,438	4,084	922	27,420	32,639	373	78	33,012	3	2	14	5	8	1	..	..	=33
..	25	56	32	41	203	143	32	346	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=5
1	73	230	28	191	461	4	3	465	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=5
1	98	286	60	232	664	147	35	811	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=10
9	586	1,159	234	2,799	4,212	103	37	4,315	..	..	6	4	4	..	..	..	=14
33	1,152	3,982	564	10,847	20,460	3,679	815	24,139	..	1	8	1	6	..	..	..	=16
3	206	264	41	259	1,128	745	106	1,873	2	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	=13
2	59	567	52	23	642	70	29	712	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	=2
2	221	289	101	273	829	462	50	1,291	8	3	11	1	..	..	..	..	=23
1	24	83	26	78	319	3,267	820	3,586	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=1
1	2	3	1	27	49	453	399	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
51	2,250	6,347	1,019	14,306	27,639	8,779	2,256	36,418	11	5	35	8	10	..	..	..	=69
170	7,106	13,985	3,410	44,623	72,089	11,304	2,908	83,393	69	12	94	25	29	4	2	1	=236
236	8,139	13,154	2,840	54,385	83,237	11,639	3,330	94,876	95	14	90	33	24	4	2	..	=262

STATE

Return of cognizable

PART II—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ..	Abetment of cognizable offence ..	1	3	..	..
	120B(1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	1	3	..	..
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice				
2	131 to 136, 138 ..	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	..	2	..	..
3	231 to 254 ..	Ditto coin	61	98	9	3
4	255 to 263A ..	Ditto stamps.. ..	..	9	1	..
5	467 and 471 ..	Ditto Government promissory notes.	7	2	..	..
6	489A to 489D ..	Ditto currency notes and bank notes.	4	11	4	..
7	212 and 216, 216A ..	Harbouring an offender	7	27	2	..
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ..	71	213	22	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	6,798	12,328	1,849	476
10	140, 170, 171 ..	Personating public servant or soldier ..	47	34	2	..
10A	295, 296 and 297 ..	Offences against religion	24	46	6	..
		Total ..	7,019	12,770	1,895	487
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person				
11	302, 303	Murder	1,757	3,349	753	104
12	307	Attempts at murder	320	621	103	20
13	304, 308 ..	Culpable homicide	1,336	2,028	182	41
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	98	246	39	9
15	377	Unnatural offence	30	112	28	5
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	8	80	19	1
17	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempts at and abetment of suicide ..	36	321	24	3
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt	423	987	88	9
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	32	60	19	1
20	327, 330, 324 ..	Hurt	106	409	80	6
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc. for prostitution and dealing in slaves	715	1,225	346	62
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	4	43	1	9
22A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	604	1,238	201	11
23	354, 356, 357 ..	Criminal force to women, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	13	48	7	3
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	78	244	71	1
		Total ..	5,560	11,011	1,961	285

MENT A

crime for the year 1940—(*continued*)

OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Abandoned	King's evidence	Transferred	Pardoned	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
78	53	25	2	65	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	=4
3	3	..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	7	..	..	2	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	12	6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	
172	118	54	18	80	19	2	17	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	=2
11,089	5,443	5,646	236	5,540	3,734	706	2,983	136	18	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	=172
67	56	11	..	12	42	9	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32	12	20	..	32	67	12	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11,471	5,708	5,763	256	5,758	3,875	731	3,099	136	18	6	18	..	..	..	..	..	=178
2,574	883	1,691	125	1,649	38	5	24	..	..	2	9	7	8	..	..	..	=26
454	249	205	12	355	48	15	30	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	=9
2,151	1,199	952	64	976	43	11	23	3	..	4	5	1	..	..	1	..	=14
206	131	75	8	89	32	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	=1
91	62	29	3	18	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
58	48	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
285	258	27	..	37	72	33	39	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	=8
1,012	611	401	27	277	3,791	972	2,776	19	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	=24
52	27	25	..	20	15	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
295	164	131	4	108	547	131	392	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	=26
995	359	636	36	529	615	91	509	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	=8
17	2	15	..	20	56	17	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,175	750	425	19	450	106	26	80	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	=5
37	28	9	..	14	106	11	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
187	129	58	5	61	8	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=2
9,589	4,900	4,689	303	4,613	5,481	1,324	4,037	56	1	7	29	13	11	..	6	..	=123

STAT…

Return of cognizabl…

PART II—RETUR…

Serial number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only				
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	2,710	4,431	1,727	[illegible]
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393..	Robbery	244	661	126	[illegible]
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ..	208	466	168	[illegible]
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	71	199	51	[illegible]
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made a preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,814	6,327	611	[illegible]
30	311, 400, 401 ..	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	1	..	[illegible]
		Total ..	5,048	12,085	2,683	[illegible]
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	137	323	38	[illegible]
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	84	359	40	..
		Total ..	221	682	78	[illegible]
		CLASS V—Minor offences against property				
33	379 to 382	Theft .. { of cattle	743	2,039	205	[illegible]
		{ ordinary	1,520	6,656	711	[illegible]
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	135	449	59	[illegible]
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	116	746	25	..
36	419, 420	Cheating	379	729	133	[illegible]
37	447, 448, 453 and 456 ..	Criminal or house trespass and lurking house trespass or house breaking.	58	234	27	..
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles ..	3	8	4	..
		Total ..	2,954	10,861	1,164	[illegible]
		GRAND TOTAL ..	20,803	47,412	7,781	[illegible]
		GRAND TOTAL FOR 1939 ..	15,094	51,412	8,141	[illegible]

MENT A

crime for the year 1940—(concluded)

OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES—(*concluded*)

Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Abandoned	King's evidence	Transferred	Pardoned	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3,250	1,314	1,936	84	2,016	203	..	178	..	..	2	9	..	..	10	..	4	=25
542	339	203	13	229	260	25	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
339	110	229	6	155	127	29	98	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	=4
162	93	69	..	53	64	9	52	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	=1
6,173	4,544	1,629	77	1,279	686	123	542	5	1	.	14	7	..	..	..	..	=27
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10,466	6,400	4,066	180	3,733	1,340	186	1,105	5	2	2	25	9	..	10	..	4	=57
338	206	132	2	66	469	86	372	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=16
332	288	44	..	64	28	6	22	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=7
670	494	176	2	130	497	92	394	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=23
2,026	1,495	531	63	501	414	60	312	..	..	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	=16
6,267	4,895	1,372	63	1,131	13,394	2,162	11,013	..	3	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	=15
359	296	63	27	157	1,067	137	880	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	=8
756	639	117	3	76	119	46	73	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	=5
667	411	256	28	268	857	96	746	5	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	=13
222	144	78	1	41	10,661	2,122	8,458	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	=2
5	4	1	..	2	635	491	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10,302	7,884	2,418	185	2,176	27,147	5,114	21,612	9	6	12	21	11	..	..	..	..	=59
42,502	25,389	17,113	926	16,410	38,340	7,447	30,247	229	27	27	93	33	11	10	6	4	=440
35,771	22,191	13,580	945	20,758	37,621	7,669	29,570	320	107	14	82	29	2	..	10	2	=566

STATE

Return of cognizable crime (other than those

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified in Statement A					
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9,323	62,024	3	71,344	135
2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable*.	3,390	19,284	22	22,652	343
3	..	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (IV of 1924).	367	1,421	..	1,788	57
		Total ..	13,080	82,729	25	95,784	535

MENT AA

mentioned in Statement A) for the year 1940

OF CASES

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases				Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15)	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Sransferred	Abandoned	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or apprehended	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13)											
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
16	6,826	63,017	715	623	64,358	2,826	2,716	67,184	..	6	1	2	..	..	3	=12
54	3,184	17,208	1,230	592	19,052	3,213	2,743	22,265	10	6	5	8	8	1	3	=41
4	363	1,098	60	120	1,278	10	8	1,288	..	1	83	2	..	..	..	=86
74	10,373	81,323	2,005	1,335	84,688	6,049	5,467	90,737	10	13	89	12	8	1	6	=139

STATE

Return of cognizable crime (other than those

PART II—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by Magistrate's order before trial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified in Statement A				
1	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9,074	61,824	150	30
2	..	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	7,506	31,443	799	89
3	..	All offences under the Criminal Tribes Act (IV of 1924).	271	1,186	43	2
		Total ..	16,851	94,453	992	121

MENT AA

mentioned in Statement A) for the year 1940

OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrate's cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Compounded	Withdrawn	Absconded	Died	Lunatic	Transferred	Abandoned	Pardoned	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
63,904	63,136	768	13	6,806	2,900	2,757	142	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	=8
31,236	28,426	2,810	62	6,712	4,567	3,585	895	75	7	3	14	8	2	2	2	=113
1,168	1,105	63	215	227	28	8	20	..	1	12	4	..	..	..	..	=17
[illegible],308	92,667	3,641	290	13,745	7,495	6,350	1,057	75	13	15	21	8	2	2	2	=138

STATE

Return of non-cognizabl[e]

PART I—RETUR[N]

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
I	II	III	IV	V
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..
	120B(1) and 120B(2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	3
		Total ..	..	3
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, etc. etc.		
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	21
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	..	..
4	127 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	76	1,566
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	8	95
6	139 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	91	725
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts.	11	66
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	19
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks	2	8
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	17	487
		Total ..	206	2,987
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person		
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	3
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	4
12A	376	Rape by the husband	3	21
		Total ..	3	28
		CLASS III—Serious offences against the property		
13	384 to 389	Extortion	14	303
		Total ..	14	303

MENT B

crime for the year 1940

OF CASES

Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or revision
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
22	6	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,642	157	70	868	967	80	..	..	1
108	44	4	33	15	7	..	..	..
816	188	75	289	217	97	..	..	..
77	25	15	20	9	8	..	..	..
19	..	..	8	11	..	..	..	..
10	3	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
504	31	8	65	385	20	..	..	2
3,193	454	168	736	1,621	214	..	..	3
3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	11	..	10	1	2	..	..	..
31	14	3	10	2	2	..	..	..
317	147	58	87	4	21	..	..	..
317	147	58	87	4	21	..	..	..

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART I—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year
I	II	III	IV	V
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person		
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	8
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force..	203	3,691
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	1	40
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1,753	28,409
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	14
		Total ..	1,957	32,162
		CLASS V—Minor offences against the property		
19	417, 418	Cheating	16	360
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	9	151
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	282	3,902
		Total ..	307	4,413
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above		
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	5	41
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	52
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	383	6,258
25	500 to 502	Defamation	48	725
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	137	2,515
27	271 to 276, 278, 288, 290 ..	Public or local nuisances..	51	2,125
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ..	142	1,971
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance	498	2,427
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	799	5,252
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	114	1,083
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	..	4,217	94,431
		Total ..	6,894	116,880
		GRAND TOTAL ..	8,881	156,776

MENT B

crime for the year 1940—(continued)

OF CASES—(*continued*)

Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in— Discharge or acquittal	Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or revision
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV
8	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
3,894	1,554	1,042	897	224	177	..	..	1
41	20	..	19	2	..	..	..	..
30,162	10,659	8,854	6,736	2,215	1,698	12	..	27
14	10	8	..	1	..	..	..	..
34,119	12,246	9,900	7,654	2,444	1,875	12	..	28
376	165	53	115	26	17	..	..	1
160	50	34	53	13	10	..	..	..
4,184	1,480	1,122	1,051	287	244	2	..	..
4,720	1,695	1,209	1,219	326	271	2	..	1
46	17	11	16	1	1	..	..	..
52	41	..	5	1	5	..	..	..
6,641	3,293	1,568	1,241	205	334	3	..	1
773	344	165	166	48	50	..	..	..
2,652	1,569	482	397	110	94	..	..	..
2,176	374	125	155	1,449	73	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,113	873	286	524	350	80	..	..	..
2,925	606	556	1,092	249	422	..	..	..
6,051	1,527	908	1,845	1,128	643	..	..	..
1,197	218	221	511	167	80	..	..	..
98,648	17,939	12,459	8,164	55,680	4,406	..	..	8
123,274	26,801	16,781	14,116	59,388	6,188	3	..	9
165,657	41,359	28,119	23,823	63,785	8,571	17	..	41

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART II—RETURN

Serial number	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	..	..	..
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	..	..	..
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	..	..	..
	120B (1) and 120B (2) ..	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ..	..	1	1
		Total ..	..	1	1
		CLASS I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc. etc.			
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	1	10	17
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ..	..	..	..
4	127 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against the public	658	1,724	1,384
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ..	Offences by public servants	5	74	33
6	139 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	99	1,024	322
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	17	69	19
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	..	11	9
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ..	5	10	..
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ..	22	541	1,150
		Total ..	807	3,463	2,934
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person			
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	..	8	1
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	..	13	..
12A	376	Rape by the husband..	3	13	7
		Total ..	3	34	8
		CLASS III—Serious offences against the property			
13	384 to 389	Extortion	48	589	2
		Total ..	48	589	2

MENT B

crime for the year 1940—(continued)

OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN CASES

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts(a)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns V and VI)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column XI convicted of cognizable offences	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV(a)	XIV(b)	XIV(c)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	28	..	11	17	63	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	3,721	172	1,467	1,614	52	327	141	1	2
2	110	19	54	27	25	10	..	..	..
33	1,412	81	702	367	27	148	114	..	..
..	105	5	40	16	18	15	29	..	..
..	20	..	9	11	55	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	5	1	10	4	5	..	..
7	1,704	37	438	1,156	68	73	..	..	2
85	7,115	314	2,726	3,209	50	577	289	1	4
..	9	..	..	1	11	..	8	..	..
..	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	22	2	14	1	5	5	..	..	..
1	44	15	14	2	5	5	8	..	..
60	579	109	288	30	5	34	118	..	..
60	579	109	288	30	5	34	118	..	..

STATE

Return of non-cognizable

PART II—RETURN OF PERSONS

Serial number	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the police
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person			
14	345	Wrongful confinement	..	22	..
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	362	6,521	71
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ..	1	94	..
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,013	57,953	64
18	374	Compulsory labour	..	15	..
		Total ..	4,376	64,605	135
		CLASS V—Minor offences against the property			
19	417, 418	Cheating	20	415	17
20	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ..	17	173	4
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	498	8,766	102
		Total ..	535	9,354	123
		CLASS VI—Other offences not specified above			
22	295-A, 298	Offences against religion	38	125	..
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ..	..	33	..
24	492 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	578	6,969	19
25	500 to 502	Defamation	88	970	12
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ..	247	2,767	26
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public or local nuisances	28	1,287	598
28	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	..	..	..
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	505	5,008	3,150
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisance	1,864	4,780	1,949
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property ..	2,326	13,962	545
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children ..	99	1,007	9
33	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.	..	2,344	58,564	27,360
		Total ..	8,117	95,472	33,668
		GRAND TOTAL ..	13,886	173,518	36,871

MENT B—(*concluded*)

crime for the year 1940—(concluded)

CONCERNED IN CASES—(concluded)

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the Courts (*a*)	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns V and VI)	Persons undertrial at close of the year	Remarks		
			Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column XI convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV(*a*)	XIV(*b*)	XIV(*c*)
..	22	..	13	9	41	..	..	..	..
262	6,692	1,602	2,950	603	9	295	1,242	2	..
..	95	15	78	2	2	..	..	..	..
3,954	58,072	11,125	22,366	6,293	11	3,410	14,878	17	4
1	14	8	..	6	40	..	..	..	..
4,217	64,895	12,750	25,407	6,913	11	3,705	16,120	19	4
10	442	80	229	43	10	26	64	1	..
3	191	19	93	23	13	12	44	..	..
538	8,827	1,320	3,882	896	10	467	2,262	10	1
551	9,460	1,419	4,204	962	10	505	2,370	11	1
..	163	76	57	2	2	3	25	..	..
..	33	11	13	6	18	3	..	..	..
534	7,032	1,437	3,078	341	5	378	1,798	..	..
66	1,004	236	408	90	9	80	190	..	..
140	2,900	440	1,297	230	8	139	794	6	..
3	1,910	46	166	1,565	83	6	127	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	8,652	2,935	2,728	2,283	28	389	317	..	1
133	8,460	2,026	2,314	780	12	1,464	1,876	..	..
212	16,621	2,764	5,524	4,323	30	1,754	2,256	..	..
6	1,109	168	546	242	24	65	88	..	..
3,786	84,476	4,878	10,394	60,342	70	1,717	7,145	..	6
4,890	132,360	15,017	26,525	70,204	54	5,998	14,616	6	7
9,804	214,455	29,625	59,165	81,320	39	10,824	33,521	37	16

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered during 1940

Offences		Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen	Remarks
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—Cognizable					Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ..	(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	21,434	4,690	21·9	28,50,814	2,02,251	7·0	
	(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	48	580	..	8,045	46,362	..	
	(*c*) Other thefts ..	24,149	7,662	31·7	13,70,576	2,42,658	17·7	
2. Robbery ..	(*a*) Dacoity ..	823	277	33·7	6,57,216	12,554	1·9	
	(*b*) Other robbery ..	583	175	30·0	80,087	12,923	16·1	
3. Criminal breach of trust		914	181	19·8	1,40,715	16,648	11·8	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.		206	39	18·9	97,276	16,405	16·9	
Total .		48,157	13,604	28·2	52,04,729	5,49,801	10·6	
B—Non-cognizable								
5. Extortion		13	..	..	273	..	..	
6. Criminal misappropriation ..		5	2	40·0	3,240	40	1·2	
Total ..		18	2	11·1	3,513	40	1·1	

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength

District	Number of Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Head constables			Naiks and constables			Total	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues
								Foot	Water	Mounted	Foot	Water	Mounted		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dehra Dun	..	1	..	..	5	19	4	44	..	..	432	..	..	496	Rs.1,56,00,308
Saharanpur	..	1	..	2	4	44	..	56	..	..	757	..	..	864	
Muzaffarnagar	..	1	..	1	4	33	..	41	..	..	443	..	..	523	
Meerut	..	1	1	3	5	67	3	83	..	5	1,017	..	40	1,225	
Bulandshahr	..	1	..	1	4	44	..	58	..	..	582	..	..	685	
Aligarh	..	1	..	3	5	54	..	60	..	..	784	..	..	857	
Muttra	..	1	1	1	4	34	..	51	..	..	554	..	..	646	
Agra	..	1	2	2	6	78	3	102	..	4	1,219	..	53	1,470	
Mainpuri	..	1	..	1	4	32	..	40	..	..	415	..	..	493	
Etah	..	1	1	1	4	42	..	43	..	..	484	..	..	576	
Bareilly	..	1	1	2	4	52	2	74	..	..	832	..	..	968	
Bijnor	..	1	..	..	4	35	..	49	..	..	517	..	..	606	
Budaun	..	1	..	1	4	49	..	50	..	..	630	..	..	735	
Moradabad	..	1	1	1	4	53	.	75	..	..	888	..	.	1,023	
Shahjahanpur	..	1	..	1	4	43	..	55	..	..	608	..	..	712	
Pilibhit	..	1	..	1	3	20	..	30	..	..	305	..	..	360	
Farrukhabad	..	1	1	1	4	40	..	49	..	..	542	..	..	638	
Etawah	..	1	1	..	4	36	..	46	..	..	487	..	..	575	
Cawnpore	..	2	2	3	6	76	5	116	..	..	1,5 1	..	..	1,761	
Fatehpur	..	1	..	1	4	25	..	32	..	..	317	..	..	380	
Allahabad	..	1	1	3	6	88	5	116	..	4	1,318	..	40	1,582	
Jhansi	..	1	2	1	6	58	3	94	..	..	997	..	..	1,162	
Jalaun	..	1	..	1	3	21		46	..	..	376	..	..	448	
Hamirpur	..	1	..	1	4	30	..	43	..	..	405	..	..	484	
Banda	..	1	1	1	4	33	..	46	..	..	433	..	..	519	
Benares	..	1	1	2	3	62	2	90	..	..	1,111	..	..	1,272	
Mirzapur	..	1	1	..	4	35	..	44	..	..	463	..	..	548	
Jaunpur	..	1	..	2	3	34	..	40	..	..	400	..	..	430	
Ghazipur	..	1	..	..	3	29	..	38	..	..	340	..	..	411	
Ballia	..	1	..	..	3	28	..	37	..	..	345	..	..	414	
Gorakhpur	..	1	2	1	5	71	..	79	..	2	846	..	13	1,020	
Basti	..	1	..	1	4	44	..	46	..	..	439	..	..	535	
Azamgarh	..	1	1	1	4	50	..	47	..	..	502	..	..	606	
Kumaun Division	..	1	..	1	5	33	1	80	..	..	677	..	..	798	
Undistributed	(a) 6	(b) 3	(c) 10	(d) 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	
Total, Province of Agra.	6	38	30	57	143	1,492	28	1,995	..	15	21,957	..	146	25,907	

(*a*) It includes one Inspector General, four Deputy Inspectors General of Ranges, and one Deputy Inspector General on deputation to Rajputana.

(*b*) It includes one Superintendent of Police on deputation to Government of India, one to Headquarters of Government, United Provinces, and one Assistant to Inspector General of Police.

(*c*) It includes one Assistant Superintendent of Police on deputation to Government of India, one to Indore, one to Rampur, one to Government of United Provinces, one to Neemuch, Central India and one additional Assistant to Inspector General of Police and four on leave.

(*d*) It includes two Deputy Superintendents of Police on deputation to Ajmer-Merwara, one to Railway Police, Ajmer, one to Bundi State, two to Government of India, one to Mhow, four holding temporary posts, three on lease and two vacancies.

MENT D

and cost of Police for 1940

Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Grand Total (16 + 17)	Areas of districts in square miles	Population of districts	Urban population of districts	Number of Police Stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of Police: To area	Proportion of Police: To population	Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated (columns 7—10 of Statement A-I)	Proportion of cognizable crimes investigated to the Police Force
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.										
..		1,189	230,247	64.392	8	22	1—2·3	1—464	729	1·5 to one police.
..		2.133	1,043,920	208,504	18	27	1—2·5	1—1.208	1,724	2 ditto
..		1,654	894.662	134 710	12	14	1—3·2	1—1,711	1,062	2 ditto
..		2,293	1,601,918	288.593	24	30	1—1·9	1—1,308	2,731	2·2 ditto
..		1,911	1,136,885	174.868	16	27	1—2·8	1—1,660	1,890	2·8 ditto
..		1,947	1.171,745	198,902	18	18	1—2·3	1—1,367	1,499	1·7 ditto
..		1.450	668,074	130,947	17	15	1—2·2	1—1,034	1,203	1·9 ditto
..		1,849	1,048.316	290,592	29	29	1—1·3	1—713	2,289	1·6 ditto
..		1,674	749,633	54,504	13	5	1—3·4	1—1,521	1,082	2·1 ditto
..		1 718	860 478	114.116	16	8	1—3	1—1,494	1,116	1·9 ditto
..		1,579	1 072,379	199.439	20	12	1—1·6	1—1,108	1,734	1·8 ditto
..		1.793	835,469	188,642	17	15	1—3	1—1,379	642	1·1 ditto
..		2,010	1,010,180	119,497	16	19	1—2·7	1—1,374	1,424	1·9 ditto
..		2,289	1,284,108	295.042	20	35	1—2·2	1—1.255	1,353	1·3 ditto
..		1,766	905,131	124,344	18	13	1—2·5	1—1,271	1,028	1·4 ditto
..		1,349	448,838	63,592	9	6	1—3·7	1—1,244	580	1·5 ditto
..	Rs.1,56,00,308	1,643	877,392	114,342	15	13	1—2·6	1—1,375	1,277	2 ditto
..		1,689	746,005	72,706	18	9	1—2·9	1—1,297	1,027	1·8 ditto
..		2,368	1,212,253	252,721	28	31	1—1·3	1—688	4,143	2·4 ditto
..		1.642	688,789	32 153	12	5	1—4·3	1—1,813	1.045	2·8 ditto
..		2.847	1,491,913	214,153	29	34	1—1·8	1—943	3.013	1·9 ditto
..		3,619	690,413	145.431	26	35	1—3·1	1—594	1,315	1·1 ditto
..		1,549	426,022	47.389	10	18	1—3·5	1—951	587	1·3 ditto
..		2,438	502,689	42.988	18	7	1—5	1—1,039	425	·9 ditto
..		2,864	625,771	43,590	18	11	1—5·5	1—1,206	1,123	2·2 ditto
..		1,093	1,016,378	218,150	20	23	1—·9	1—799	2,044	1·6 ditto
..		4,368	788,409	84,833	19	9	1—8	1—1,439	910	1·7 ditto
..		1,550	1,236,071	64,887	15	10	1—3·2	1—2,575	1,414	2·9 ditto
..		1,302	824,971	90,561	13	8	1—3·2	1—2,007	922	2·2 ditto
..		1,231	913,090	76,586	11	9	1—3	1—2,206	1,106	2·7 ditto
..		4,534	3,567,561	161,083	34	12	1—4·4	1—3,498	2,672	2·6 ditto
..		2,819	2,078,024	39,508	22	3	1—5·3	1—3,884	1,430	2·7 ditto
..		2,212	1,571,577	85.400	21	10	1—3·7	1—2,593	1,473	2·4 ditto
..		13,722	1,394,473	67,743	18	30	1—17·2	1—1,747	466	·6 ditto
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..		82,094	35,613,784	4,499,908	618	572	1—3·2	1—1,375	48,378	1·9 to one police.

NOTES—(*i*) Additional police employed temporarily are two Inspectors, 22 Sub-Inspectors, 214 under-officers and 964 constables. The purpose for which they have been employed being fully explained in the text of the report.

(*ii*) Figures in column 15 against "Grand Total" of this statement does not tally with those shown in columns 3 and 4 of Statement "E" which excludes 194 gazetted officers.

(*iii*) The strength of sub-inspectors, sergeants, head constables, naiks and constables of the Government Railway Police has been amalgamated with that of the district.

STATE

Showing sanctioned strength

District	Number of Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Head constables Foot	Head constables Water	Head constables Mounted	Naiks and constables Foot	Naiks and constables Water	Naiks and constables Mounted	Total	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
															Rs.
Lucknow ..	..	1	1	2	4	57	6	101	..	4	1,234	..	52	1,462	..
Unao	..	1	..	1	4	37	..	33	..	..	375	..	..	451	..
Rae Bareli ..	..	1	..	2	4	34	..	34	..	..	373	..	..	448	..
Sitapur ..	..	1	1	..	4	51	..	43	..	..	547	..	..	647	..
Hardoi ..	..	1	..	1	4	49	..	48	..	..	517	..	..	620	..
Kheri ..	..	1	1	1	4	39	..	33	..	..	357	..	..	436	..
Fyzabad ..	..	1	..	1	4	36	1	50	..	..	570	..	..	663	..
Gonda ..	..	1	1	1	4	41	..	46	..	..	475	..	..	569	..
Bahraich ..	..	1	1	..	4	36	..	36	..	..	385	..	..	463	..
Sultanpur ..	..	1	..	..	4	31	..	29	..	..	283	..	..	348	..
Partabgarh ..	..	1	..	1	3	28	..	28	..	..	274	..	..	335	..
Bara Banki ..	..	1	1	..	4	39	..	35	..		383	..	..	463	..
Undistributed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Oudh ..	..	12	6	10	47	478	7	516	..	4	5,773	..	52	6,905	..
Criminal Investigation Department.	..	3	1	6	25	16	..	7	..	..	8	..	..	66	5,44,505
Police Training College.	..	1	4	8	7	2	..	7	..	3	4	..	1	38	1,22,420
Government Railway Police.	.	1	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2,29,473
Military Police ..	..	1	5	..	9	28	..	35	..	..	784	..	..	862	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	6	56	(e) 46	(f) 86	235	2,017	35	2,560	..	22	28,526	..	199	33,785	1,64,96,706

(e) The sanctioned number of Assistant Superintendents of Police is 41. There are five in excess which will be adjusted when vacancies occur in the rank of Superintendents of Police and are filled by the promotion of Assistant Superintendents of Police.

(f) It includes 69 permanent, 8 officiating, 4 temporary, 3 retired Deputy Superintendents of Police, and two vacancies.

MENT D

and cost of Police for 1940—(concluded).

Total cost payable from sources other than Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Grand total (16+17)	Area of districts in square miles	Population of districts	Urban population of districts	Number of Police Stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated (columns 7—10 of Statement A-1)	Proportion of cognizable crimes investigated to the Police Force
							To area	To population		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.									
..	..	967	787,472	299,830	15	28	1—·7	1—539	2,849	1·9 to one police.
..	..	1,787	855,700	42,771	13	5	1—4	1—1,897	1,011	2·2 ditto.
..	..	1,749	974,127	40,750	12	7	1—3·9	1—2,174	884	2 ditto.
..	..	2,246	1,167,139	73,564	17	8	1—3·5	1—1,804	1,449	2·2 ditto.
..	..	2 323	1,127,626	98,013	15	15	1—3·7	1—1,819	1,123	1·8 ditto.
..	..	2,968	944,479	45,614	12	6	1—6·8	1—2,166	930	2·1 ditto.
..	..	1,723	1,204,789	108,242	15	17	1—2·6	1—1,817	1,308	2 ditto.
..	..	2,842	1,576,003	67,170	18	8	1—5	1—2,770	1,1[illegible]4	2 ditto.
..	..	2,639	1,133,348	53,019	15	6	1—5·7	1—2,454	1,090	2·4 ditto.
..	..	1,712	1,051,284	11,384	13	1	1—4·9	1—3,021	1,211	3·5 ditto.
..	..	1,442	906,233	18,872	11	2	1—4·3	1—2,705	1,072	3·2 ditto.
..	..	1,756	1,068,779	65,534	13	8	1—3·8	1—2,298	952	2·1 ditto.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	24,154	12,794,979	924,713	169	111	1—3·5	1—1 853	15,038	2·2 to one police.
..	5,41,505	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1,22,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2,29,473	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	164,96,706	103,248	48,408,763	5,424,621	787	683	1—3·1	1—1,433	64,103	1·9 to one police.

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range	District		Total strength				Armament of the force				
			Sanctioned		Actual		Number of rifles			Number of smooth bores	Number of revolvers
			Officers	Men	Officers	Men	M. H.	·22 bore	·303 bore		
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	8A	9	10
WESTERN.	Dehra Dun ..	..	28	467	28	462	..	..	..	178	26
	Saharanpur ..	..	48	813	46	799	..	25	..	402	43
	Muzaffarnagar	..	37	484	37	480	..	..	..	222	33
	Meerut ..	..	75	1,145	75	1,105	.	25	..	586	79
	Bulandshahr ..	..	48	635	48	627	..	..	..	272	44
	Total	..	236	5,544	234	3,473	..	50	.	1,660	225
WESTERN N.	Aligarh ..	..	59	794	59	768	..	..	..	349	51
	Muttra ..	..	38	605	37	597	..	..	..	251	35
	Agra ..	..	87	1,378	86	1,365	..	25	..	665	88
	Mainpuri ..	..	36	455	36	4[illegible]0	..	..	..	293	24
	Etah ..	..	46	527	46	522	.	..	..	264	41
	Total	..	266	3,759	264	3.702	..	25	..	1,827	239
CENTRAL.	Bareilly ..	..	58	906	56	896	..	25	..	522	52
	Budaun ..	..	53	680	52	671	..	..	..	277	46
	Bijnor ..	..	39	566	39	561	..	..	..	230	33
	Moradabad ..	..	57	963	57	9[illegible]6	..	25	..	435	49
	Shahjahanpur	..	47	663	46	650	..	15	..	408	43
	Pilibhit ..	..	23	335	23	323	..	..	.	197	20
	Total	..	277	4,113	273	4,057	..	65	..	2,069	243
SOUTHERN.	Farrukhabad	..	44	591	42	580	..	..	..	308	41
	Etawah ..	..	40	583	37	527	..	..	..	306	32
	Cawnpore ..	..	87	1,667	87	1,651	..	25	..	818	98
	Fatehpur ..	..	29	349	28	345	..	..	..	182	25
	Allahabad ..	..	99	1,478	99	1,459	..	25	..	706	151
	Total	..	299	4,618	293	4,562	..	50	..	2,350	347
SOUTHERN.	Jhansi ..	..	67	1,091	60	1,070	..	25	..	653	61
	Jalaun ..	..	24	422	24	416	..	..	..	269	21
	Hamirpur ..	..	34	448	34	440	..	..	..	239	30
	Banda ..	..	37	479	35	476	..	..	..	256	33
	Total	..	162	2,440	153	2,402	..	25	..	1,417	145
EASTERN.	Benares ..	..	67	1,201	66	1,187	..	4	..	490	75
	Mirzapur ..	..	39	507	39	492	..	..	..	194	34
	Jaunpur ..	..	37	440	35	436	..	1	..	228	32
	Ghazipur ..	..	32	378	31	374	..	25	..	296	27
	Ballia ..	..	31	382	29	381	..	..	..	197	25
	Total	..	206	2,908	200	2,870	..	30	..	1,405	193

MENT

internal management of the Force for 1940

Punishments											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished judicially by Magistrates or Sessions Courts							
				Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 331 and 348, I. P. C.		Under chapter IX of I. P. C.		Other offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	4
..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	20	7	39	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	8	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	24	5	26	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	3	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	25	8	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	5	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	12	3	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	15	3	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range	District	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By promotion	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By khillats, presents, good conduct, stripes or money rewards	Education: Police who can read and write: Officers	Education: Police who can read and write: Men	Number of constables: Number enlisted during the year	Number of constables: Of one year and under 3 years' service	Number of constables: Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Number of constables: Of 10 years and under 17 years' service	Number of constables: Of 17 years' and above, service
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Western.	Dehra Dun	..	249	21	358	20	42	157	63	109
	Saharanpur	..	483	46	553	48	68	176	181	215
	Muzaffarnagar	..	363	36	298	20	29	108	112	144
	Meerut	..	905	70	775	53	150	237	217	297
	Bulandshahr	..	442	48	403	29	49	153	156	155
	Total ..	..	2.442	221	2,387	170	338	831	729	920
Western.	Aligarh	..	467	59	502	34	65	147	172	244
	Muttra	..	352	36	292	45	47	198	54	172
	Agra	..	838	86	883	73	577	490	15	25
	Mainpuri	..	160	36	300	25	42	76	118	180
	Etah	..	305	45	316	24	26	97	123	175
	Total ..	..	2,122	262	2,293	201	767	1,008	477	746
Central.	Bareilly	..	683	53	512	12	34	301	254	164
	Budaun	..	686	52	450	42	56	193	128	163
	Bijnor	..	415	38	427	22	104	153	64	140
	Moradabad	..	491	56	695	79	80	166	190	312
	Shahjahanpur	..	422	45	560	58	62	195	160	88
	Pilibhit	..	120	23	243	8	20	68	72	107
	Total ..	..	2,817	267	2,887	221	356	1,076	868	974
Southern.	Farrukhabad	..	423	42	404	38	33	90	162	175
	Etawah	..	350	36	324	42	43	109	82	175
	Cawnpore	..	1,272	85	1,242	68	275	359	318	411
	Fatehpur	..	263	27	307	23	35	98	88	50
	Allahabad	..	1,064	92	1,063	103	157	342	282	368
	Total ..	..	3,372	282	3,340	274	543	998	932	1,179
Southern.	Jhansi	..	143	60	740	73	96	272	253	229
	Jalaun	..	120	23	289	17	40	82	106	103
	Hamirpur	2	235	33	317	55	20	102	85	115
	Banda	..	224	35	309	29	26	114	116	122
	Total ..	2	722	151	1,655	174	182	570	560	569
Western.	Benares	..	582	63	965	56	87	327	245	316
	Mirzapur	..	333	38	401	15	22	121	117	147
	Jaunpur	..	167	34	318	29	38	83	93	133
	Ghazipur	..	220	31	306	15	33	48	112	109
	Ballia	..	195	28	264	20	33	68	93	111
	Total ..	..	1,497	194	2,254	185	213	647	660	816

MENT E—*(continued)*

internal management of the Force for 1940

Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength			Remarks				
By Pension or gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies: Officers	Vacancies: Men	Number of officers and men admitted into hospital	Number of all the days absent from duty on account of sickness (of constable only)	Actual strength of constables (columns 27+28+29+30+31)
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	41	42	43	44
18	7	5	..	..	2	37·3	2·8	·4	..	5	183	3,954	391
37	10	3	1	1	3	32·2	1·5	·4	2	14	272	3,860	688
10	6	2	..	..	3	40·0	2·5	·6	..	4	207	3,745	413
25	14	10	7	..	9	39·3	1·4	·8	..	40	464	4,873	954
8	9	1	..	..	2	30·1	1·4	·3	..	8	203	2,744	542
93	46	21	8	1	19	35·9	1·8	·5	2	71	1,329	13,176	2,988
19	11	2	4	..	3	26·2	1·6	·4	..	26	217	3,863	662
17	12	2	3	..	7	28·5	1·9	1·1	1	8	181	3,501	516
35	11	6	2	..	7	32·6	1·7	·5	1	13	473	7,861	1,180
15	3	1	1	..	3	42·4	1·7	·6	..	5	206	2,424	386
17	6	3	2	..	3	26·2	2·0	·5	..	5	149	3,279	455
103	43	14	12	..	23	30·1	1·7	·6	2	57	1,226	20,428	3,19?
14	11	14	8	..	6	59·1	2·7	·6	2	10	563	7,436	765
29	9	2	4	..	6	31·8	2·0	·8	1	9	230	4,307	582
14	6	2	2	..	1	31·3	1·3	·2	..	5	188	2,220	483
31	24	7	7	..	6	53·3	1·8	·6	..	7	540	5,357	827
35	13	1	1	1	4	30·0	2·8	·6	1	13	209	5,667	563
7	5	1	..	..	1	40·2	2·5	·3	..	12	139	2,518	275
130	68	27	22	1	24	43·2	2·2	·6	4	56	1,869	27,505	3,495
18	8	5	4	..	8	36·8	2·4	1·3	2	11	229	4,422	498
13	6	8	5	..	..	34·4	1·9	..	3	6	194	3,062	451
42	14	4	4	..	9	33·9	2·1	·5	..	16	590	10,802	1,431
13	3	2	..	..	3	37·8	2·4	·8	1	4	141	2,554	294
36	6	8	9	..	7	26·7	1·3	·4	..	19	416	6,007	1,252
122	37	27	22	..	27	32·3	1·9	·6	6	56	1,570	26,847	3,926
41	21	5	1	..	5	34·3	2·1	·4	7	21	388	7,074	923
5	8	2	1	..	3	45·2	2·7	·7	..	6	199	3,389	348
12	15	6	6	..	2	32·9	1·8	·4	..	8	156	2,463	377
11	1	..	..	..	5	36·4	3·6	1·0	2	3	186	5,289	407
69	45	13	8	..	15	36·4	2·4	·6	9	38	929	18,215	2,055
49	2	2	4	..	6	26·4	1·3	·5	1	14	331	4,720	1,031
10	3	3	..	..	2	25·2	2·1	·4	..	15	134	3,246	422
10	2	5	3	..	4	20·4	1·6	·8	2	4	96	2,228	376
14	..	4	3	..	..	36·5	2·3	..	1	4	148	2,691	317
8	5	1	..	..	3	28·8	1·6	·7	2	1	118	1,913	325
91	12	15	10	..	15	26·9	1·6	·5	6	38	827	14,798	2,471

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range	District	Total strength: Sanctioned: Officers	Total strength: Sanctioned: Men	Total strength: Actual: Officers	Total strength: Actual: Men	Armament of the Force: Number of rifles: M. H.	Number of rifles: ·22 bore	Number of rifles: ·303 bore	Number of smooth bores	Number of revolvers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8A	9	10
Eastern	Gorakhpur	76	940	75	933	..	..	..	445	65
	Basti	48	485	46	483	..	..	..	245	38
	Azamgarh	54	549	52	547	.	25	..	290	47
	Total ..	178	1,974	173	1,963	..	25	..	980	150
Central	Kumaun Division ..	39	757	39	750	..	15	..	465	44
	Total, Province of Agra..	1,663	24,113	1,629	23,779	..	285	..	12,173	1,586
Central	Lucknow	67	1,391	63	1,378	..	25	..	799	82
Southern	Unao	41	408	40	408				367	85
	Rae Bareli	38	407	38	406	..	..	..	320	30
Central	Sitapur	55	590	55	584	..	..	..	403	49
	Hardoi	53	565	52	555	..	..	..	263	46
	Kheri	43	390	42	383	..	5	..	357	36
						..	..	..		
	Total ..	297	3,751	290	3,714	..	30	..	2,509	278
Eastern	Fyzabad	41	620	40	611	..	28	..	340	37
	Gonda	45	521	44	511	..	..	..	295	28
	Bahraich	40	421	40	415	..	..	..	240	32
Southern Central	Sultanpur	35	312	34	309	..	..	..	180	31
	Partabgarh	31	302	31	300	..	..	..	185	27
	Bara Banki	43	418	42	412	..	..	..	208	39
	Total ..	235	2,594	231	2,558	..	28	..	1,448	194
	Total, Oudh ..	532	6,345	521	6,272	..	58	..	3,957	472
	Total, United Provinces..	2,195	30,458	2,150	30,051	..	343	..	16,130	2,058
	Police Training College..	10	15	10	14	..	24	..	194	26
	Criminal Investigation Department.	41	15	39	15	..	..	..	..	..
	Government Railway Police.	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Military Police ..	37	819	37	811	..	..	280	1,201	41
	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,287	31,307	2,240	30,891	..	367	*280	17,525	2,125
	FIGURES FOR 1939 ..	2,249	30,547	2,079	29,856	..	368	280	16,375	2,061

* These rifles (single loaders) are of old pattern and belong to first catagory, in catagory

MENT E—

internal management of the Force for 1940—(continued)

Punishments											
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished judicially by Magistrates or by Sessions Courts							
				Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 331 and 348, I. P. C.		Under Chapter IX of I. P. C.		Other offences	
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
..	3	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	115	38	179	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	18
..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	2	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	19	8	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	21	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	40	12	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
5	155	50	240	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	160	50	242	..	1	..	..	1	5	2	21
5	107	43	328	1	5	..	..	1	6	3	10

...no. 1—·303-inch high velocity rifles (sighted to fire M. K. VII ammunition).

STATE

Return showing equipment, discipline and general

Range	District	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By promotion	Rewards: Rewarded during the year: By khillats, presents, good conduct, stripes or money rewards	Education: Police who can read and write: Officers	Education: Police who can read and write: Men	Number of constables: Number enlisted during the year	Number of constables: Of one year and under 3 years' service	Number of constables: Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Number of constables: Of 10 years and under 17 years' service	Number of constables: Of 17 years' service and above
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Eastern	Gorakhpur	..	250	74	624	47	65	203	184	302
	Basti	..	338	46	804	17	32	65	123	181
	Azamgarh	..	179	52	438	18	35	115	105	201
	Total	..	767	172	1,366	82	132	383	411	684
Central	Kumaun Division	..	298	39	432	43	73	184	203	125
	Total, Province of Agra	2	14,037	1,588	16,614	1,300	2,604	5,697	4,840	6,013
Central	Lucknow	..	1,246	63	703	22	170	334	250	400
Southern	Unao	..	236	40	319	22	37	105	88	100
	Rae Bareli	..	186	37	305	31	48	98	83	86
Central	Sitapur	..	305	55	405	31	39	103	143	194
	Hardoi	..	190	51	344	37	75	130	122	112
	Kheri	..	137	42	264	27	46	54	95	107
	Total	..	2,300	288	2,340	170	415	824	781	999
Eastern	Fyzabad	..	409	40	411	25	50	145	116	189
	Gonda	..	399	43	364	38	40	95	109	156
	Bahraich	..	254	40	249	26	32	73	120	105
	Sultanpur	..	125	34	198	16	33	54	66	96
Southern	Partabgarh	..	170	30	197	12	23	44	89	89
Central	Bara Banki	..	439	42	330	23	49	92	84	109
	Total	..	1,796	229	1,749	140	227	503	584	744
	Total, Oudh	..	4,096	517	4,089	310	642	1,327	1,365	1,743
	Total, United Provinces	2	18,133	2,105	20,703	1,610	3,246	7,024	6,205	7,756
	Police Training College	..	..	9	10	..	3	..	..	1
	Criminal Investigation Department.	..	24	39	14	..	2	2	1	1
	Govt. Railway Police	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Military Police	..	..	37	645	7	130	497	66	7
	GRAND TOTAL	2	18,157	2,194	21,372	1,617	3,381	7,523	6,272	7,765
	FIGURES FOR 1939	7	17,420	2,048	20,518	1,066	2,339	7,169	6,525	8,569

NOTES—(i) This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents of Police or officers of
(ii) Head constables have been shown as men.
(iii) The strength of sub-inspectors, sergeants, head constables, naiks and constables of the

MENT E—

internal management of the Force for 1940—(concluded)

Number who have left the force during the year: By pension or gratuity	By resignation without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Percentage on total actual strength: Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Remarks: Vacancies — Officers	Men	Number of officers and men admitted into hospital	Number of all the days absent from duty on account of sickness (of constables only)	Actual strength of constables (columns 27+28+29+30+31)
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		42	43	44
19	9	7	..	1	5	21·5	1·8	·5	1	7	217	5,342	801
9	..	..	4	..	3	39·5	2·0	·6	2	2	209	3,053	417
13	3	2	6	..	4	22·2	1·0	·7	2	2	133	1,813	474
41	12	9	10	1	12	26·2	1·6	·6	5	11	559	10,208	1,692
28	1	..	..	..	10	28·3	2·7	1·3	..	7	223	6,203	628
677	264	126	92	3	145	33·6	2·0	·6	34	334	8,532	143,380	20,454
21	7	3	4	..	6	35·0	1·4	·4	4	13	504	5,998	1,176
11	2	2	3	..	2	29·2	1·8	·4	1	..	131	2,343	352
8	8	6	4	..	3	34·9	2·0	·7	..	1	155	2,518	346
18	19	6	4	..	4	21·4	1·5	·6	..	6	137	2,862	510
28	12	..	7	..	2	29·0	2·4	·3	1	10	176	4,250	476
18	5	4	2	1	3	32·9	1·6	·7	1	7	140	1,900	329
104	53	21	24	1	20	31·0	1·7	·5	7	37	1,243	19,871	3,189
16	4	2	3	..	2	46·1	2·7	·3	1	9	300	5,120	525
24	3	1	2	..	5	22·9	2·5	·9	1	10	127	4,040	438
14	9	3	1	..	1	35·6	3·4	·2	..	6	162	4,435	356
10	7	3	2	..	2	34·4	3·9	·6	1	3	118	3,776	265
5	2	6	4	..	2	41·7	2·0	·6	..	2	138	1,928	257
14	4	3	4	..	3	24·2	1·4	·7	1	6	110	1,779	357
83	29	18	16	..	15	34·2	2·6	·5	4	36	955	21,078	2,198
187	82	39	40	1	25	32·3	2·1	·5	11	73	2.198	40,949	5,387
864	346	165	132	4	180	33·3	1·9	·6	45	407	10,730	184,329	25,84[illegible]
1	..	..	..	..	..	12·5	·8	..	..	1	3	12	4
2	..	..	..	..	1	5·6	·8	1·9	2	..	3	17	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	5	..	..	1	19·0	·9	·1	..	8	161	2.212	707
867	369	170	132	4	182	32·9	1·9	·5	47	416	10,897	186,570	26,558
983	225	182	114	7	171	33·6	1·9	·5	170	691	10,731	1,83,103	25,668

higher rank shown in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Statement "D" (194 gazetted officers).

Government Rail[illegible] has been amalgamated with that of the district.